HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,012—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1903. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1903.
M. L. MOLDAVIA	10000	E. H. Gordon	31st Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	7th Nov.
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	14th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	21st ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	28th ,,
ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	5th Dec.
M. L. PERSIA	7951	W. A. Wheler	12th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5294	A. G. Cubitt	19th ,,
M. L. MONGOLIA	10000	C. F. Preston	26th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	2nd Jan.
M. L. CALEDONIA	7558	C. H. S. Torque	9th ,,
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	16th ,,
M. L. EGYPT	7912	J. R. Lendon	23rd ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	30th ,,
M. L. MARMORA	10500	G. L. Langborne	6th Feb.
* PENINSULAR	5295	A. G. Cubitt	13th ,,
M. L. ARABIA	7903	T. Leigh	20th ,,
* ORIENTAL	5284	E. Spicer	27th ,,

The Steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth, or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12-30 P.M. and 1 P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return-Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N, Company.
Bombay, 3rd November, 1903.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	5th Nov. 1903
OCEANIEN	4,259	G. Guionnet	3rd Dec. 1903.
NERA	5,876	Chevallier	31st Dec. 1903.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT, AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "CALEDONIEN," 4,248 tons, Captain Marcantetti, to sail on or about the 12th Nov. 1903.

For further Particulars apply to
P. de BURE, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S, N. Co,
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE,

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Dec. 1903.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1904.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1904.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Mar. 1904.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† FRANZ FERDINAND	C. Matcovich	6,046	29th Nov. 1903
* † NIPPON	G. Klansberger	6,317	22nd Dec. 1903
* † CHINA	P. Ivellich	5,040	22nd Jan, 1904

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 483. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	T. Rassevich	4,409	15th Dec. 1903.

For further particulars regarding Passages
Apply to
E. [illegible], Agent,
Sassoon House, [illegible] Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on FRIDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 9th November, at 10 a. m.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS, KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KERBELA," 2,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., at 10 a. m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebander Cutch Mandvi, Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KATORIA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 5th November, at 10 a.m.

FOR PORBANDER, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA, DELAGOA BAY AND DURBAN.

S. S. "NEVASA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, the 3rd Nov., (with transhipment at Durban to Company's Steamers for East London, Port Elizabeth and Cape Town.)

FOR MORMUGOA, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,000 tons, on or about TUESDAY, 17th Nov., (with transhipment at Delagoa Bay to Company's Steamers for Inhambane, Chiodi, Quillimane and Mozambique.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 3,000 tons, on or about 3rd November.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, LIMITED.

SPECIALLY REDUCED FARES.

ON January 1st, 1903, the Anchor Line made an all-round reduction on their Indian Service Fares, and their rates of Passage Money are now as follows:—

Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) ... Rs. 550
Bombay to Marseilles ... ,, 525

Passengers proceeding to London from Marseilles are charged £5 extra for Railway Tickets at current rates of exchange on the fare to Marseilles. To New York, Rs. 700; Suez or Port Said, Rs. 350; London via Marseilles, Rs. 600.

Return Ticket to Liverpool (all the way by Sea). Rs. 850.

Bombay to London, via Marseilles, and back from Liverpool, Rs. 900.

Return Tickets are available for two years.

Besides the above reduction Concessions are also granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

The Anchor Line have lately added several large new passenger steamers to their fleet, each carrying fifty to sixty First Class Passengers in large airy Cabins all situated on the Upper Deck. For comfort these steamers cannot be surpassed.

The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about thirty hours. Each steamer carries a duly qualified surgeon and an experienced Stewardess and is fitted out with every comfort. All Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

The following sailings have been arranged :—

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	Sailing about.
ASIA	J. W. Shanklin	3,611	30th Oct. 1903.
CIRCASSIA	A Haig	7,180	8th Nov, 1903.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5,124	28th Nov. 1903.
SCINDIA	S. Abrey	4,803	10th Dec. 1903
BRITANNIA	T. Blaikie	3,069	31st Dec. 1903

The advertised rates to Europe include a passage by steamers between Karachi and Bombay, Passengers wishing to embark at Karachi can obtain through tickets via Bombay to Europe Passengers must obtain the tickets for such passages before embarking from Messrs. D. GRAHAM & Co. Karachi, or from us.

For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and stewardess, or any other information regarding Passages, &c., apply to the Undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

1904.

THOS. COOK AND SON'S "ORIENTAL TRAVELLERS' GAZETTE" for October contains invaluable information for HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS.

A copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged to all ports.
BANKING business transacted.
BAGGAGE shipped and forwarded.

APOLLO BUNDER

RESTAURANT AND CAFÉ.

THE TIFFIN, DINING AND BILLIARD ROOMS OF INDIA.

ESTABLISHED 1868.

STRICTLY UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT.

BREAKFAST, TIFFINS & DINNERS
(TABLE D'HÔTE AND A LA CARTE)

On SHORTEST NOTICE, up to 8-45 P.M., from Re. 1 and upwards.

Separate Apartments can be reserved on application.

SPECIAL LADIES' ROOM FOR LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

OUR BILLIARD ROOM

Is the best appointed in INDIA, Four First-Class Tables fitted with Roberts' Low Cushions.

COOL, SELECT, AND COMFORTABLE.

W. B. GREEN & Co.,
APOLLO BUNDER, BOMBAY.

MUNICIPAL CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF BOMBAY.

ELECTION OF A COUNCILLOR TO FILL UP A CASUAL VACANCY UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.

JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a "Contested Election" I hereby publish as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act the Names of all the Persons validly nominated with their respective Abodes and Descriptions and the Names of the Persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders :—

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Narayen Gunaji Welinker, M.A., LL.B.	Khetwady, Girgaum.	Educationist	Mr. James MacDonald	Mr. Sundernath Dinanath Khote.
2	Mr. Govind Bhau Prabhakar, L. M. and S., L. R. C. P.	Girgaum Back Road.	Medical Practitioner,	Rao Bahadur Ellapa Balaram.	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act I also hereby give Notice that the Poll will be taken at a Meeting of the Justices to be held in the Corporation Hall of the Municipal Offices opposite Victoria Terminus on MONDAY, the 9th November, 1903, at 4 P.M.

Voting papers will be issued to those entitled to vote only at the meeting.

W. L. HARVEY,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 2nd November, 1903.

MONGINI BROTHERS.

JUST RECEIVED
A LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF
CADBURY'S CHOCOLATES
IN FANCY CARDBOARD BOXES,
PLUSH BOXES AND BAGS,
GLOVE BOXES,
HANDKERCHIEF BOXES,
SILK AND SATIN COVERED BOXES,
SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION

CADBURY'S MILK CHOCOLATE
AND
PETER'S MILK CHOCOLATE
MAY NOW BE HAD.

NEW PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

TELEPHONE No. 325.

All orders carried out under the personal supervision of the PROPRIETORS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
25—27, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN AND CO., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our Foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks, etc. Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamond, Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON,
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS, OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

JULIUS BLÜTHNER'S PIANOS

ARE to be found all over the world in their richest decoration in the Millionaire's Mansion and in their more modest form in the houses of Citizens of lesser degree.

Some Scoffers may talk of a "Piano Epidemic," but the demands of modern education must be satisfied. Where indeed would Music be without the Pianoforte? It is to-day the Instrument of the whole civilized world and could only have obtained its position above all other Musical Instruments, by continual improvements in construction and in tone. Julius Bluthner is one of the foremost pioneers of the Piano-building industry, a self-made man and a veteran of labour. Julius Bluthner, now about 80 years old, is the founder and proprietor of one of the largest Pianoforte Manufactories of the world. Julius Bluthner's first Instruments created a sensation among technical people owing to the many improvements his Pianos contained and to the perfection of their workmanship; the public recognised the superiority of Julius Bluthner's productions; Royalty took an active interest in his work, and great Musicians have witnessed the excellence of his Instruments. Since then the Factory steadily increased in size. New Workshops for hundreds of workmen have been built and every department fitted with the latest appliances and the newest Machinery. The workmen are chosen for their Technical Skill; and as the soul of the whole concern stands Julius Bluthner, who, unbent by the weight of years, continues the management of the business. He is ably assisted by the activity and zeal of his sons who undertake the supervision of different departments. The Clock-work activity and perfect managements has enabled this Factory to record an output of one Piano for every working hour of the day, or to put it roughly about 2,500 Pianos a year. No Instrument leaves the factory without being examined and regulated by one or other of his sons, and last of all it must pass the critical scrutiny of the master, the man whose name is at the head of this advertisement.

The BLUTHNER PIANOS are the Sweetest Toned Pianos in the world. "The Bluthner Pianofortes maintain the first position in the world," is the verdict of Dr. Paul, whose "History of the Pianoforte" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats.

The Bluthner Pianos may be had for Cash, or on the Hire system from

THE SOLE AGENTS.
MESSRS. MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

CHRISTMAS! CHRISTMAS!!
BAHADUR CIGARS.
FRIENDS AT HOME SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN
AT XMAS TIME
WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY
CHOICE CIGARS!
SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE
"BAHADUR."
PRICES :

Delivered Free of all Charges at any given address in the United Kingdom.

LIGHT OF ASIA	I	Rs.	16	8	per 100
,, ,, ,,	II	,,	13	2	,, ,,
,, ,, ,,	III	,,	11	10	,, ,,
BAHADUR Havanah & Special Shape	I	,,	17	10	,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,,	13	2	,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,,	10	11	,, ,,
BOUQUETS	I	,,	17	7	,, ,,
,,	II	,,	13	8	,, ,,
,,	III	,,	11	14	,, ,,
QUEEN EMPRESS	I	,,	16	8	,, ,,
,, ,,	II	,,	13	2	,, ,,
,, ,,	III	,,	11	10	,, ,,

A TREAT FOR YOURSELF AT XMAS.

BAHADUR HAVANAS.

"COMPOSIA,"	Imperatrix...	Rs. 22/8	per 100,	in 25's
,,	Especiales...	,, 17/-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
"MULETA,"	Principes ...	,, 19/12	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's
,,	Graciosos ...	,, 13/8-	,, ,,	in 50's & 25's

LIGHT OF ASIA'S
From Rs. 3/ to 2/8 per box of 50's.

BAHADUR BOUQUETS
From Rs. 2/8 to 2/2 per box of 50's.

Samples in any quantity of the above charged for at these prices and sent POST FREE to any address in India.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.

STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA REUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WARS.

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESES.

FINEST LUCCA OIL, PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in Skin (Italian). Anchovies Salted (loose). Black and Green Olives (loose). All kind of French, Italian, and German Stores.

Largest Importers of Fresh MACARONI, VERMICELLI AND SOUP PASTES assorted Fresh consignments arriving here every month. Special Reduction in Prices for the Season only. MACARONI, at 5 ans. lb. and VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTE, ans. 6 lb, or a box holding 10 lbs. nett at Rs. 3.

LENTILLES, Beans small and double, Rice (Carolina), WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS.

MASTIC de CHIO, VERMOUTH (Italian and French), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, and MARSALA., CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article,—Only Rs, 10 per Doz, Bots.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

INSTANTANEOUS SUCCESS OF THE

LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

For the last time

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

TO-MORROW, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER, 4.

(For the first time in India.)

"A BRACE OF PARTRIDGES."

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, 6TH AND 7TH NOVEMBER.

"JEDBURY JUNIOR."

Plans now open at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Each evening at 9-30 PRECISELY.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Orchestra Stalls	Rs. 4
Dress Circle	" 3
Pit Chairs	" 2
Gallery	" 1

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY CO., LD.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES and STATIONERY for the official year ending 31st March, 1905, to the Bengal-Nagpur Railway Co.

Forms of tender, giving details, may be obtained from the Chief Storekeeper, Nagpur Central Provinces, on payment of Rs. 2.

All covers containing Tenders are to be superscribed "Tenders for supply of Stores and Stationery" and sealed and addressed to the AGENT and CHIEF ENGINEER, BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY, 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta.

All tenders will be opened by the Agent and Chief Engineer at his office, No. 12, Garden Reach Road, Calcutta, on the 4th January 1904 at noon.

Special terms of freight over the East Indian, Great Indian Peninsula, and Bengal-Nagpur Railways, will be communicated to intending tenderers by the Undersigned on application.

Notification of acceptance or rejection of tenders will be made by 15th March, 1904.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
D. B. CRITCHLEY,
Chief Storekeeper.

Nagpur, C. P., 2nd November, 1903.

NOTICE.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS CO., LD.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Bombay Agent, N. G. S. Railway, Treacher's Buildings, Fort, Bombay, at his office up to 12 NOON, on the 30th November, 1903, for the SUPPLY of STORES required for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections of the company's system for the year 1904, commencing from the 1st January, 1904.

2. Stores to consist of:—

Approximate Requirements.

Castor Oil, Best	85	tons.
Cocoanut Oil, Best	30	"
Kerosine Oil, 150 degree Snowflake	3,312	gallons.
Do. 125 " Anchor Brand.	13,818	"
Do. Bulk	23,000	"
Mineral Oil, suitable for lubricating machinery engine parts and axles	45	tons.
Linseed Oil, Raw	550	gallons.
Do. Boiled (British make)	538	"
Do. Country	261	"
Oil, Turpentine	800	"
Cotton Waste No. 1, Best	30	tons.

3. Samples of all Items to be submitted except Kerosine in cases.
4. Quotations to be for delivery FREE ON TRUCKS, Wari Bunder Station, Bombay.
5. The contractor to pay all claims for shortage through leakage and other preventible causes.
6. Empty Cocoanut and Castor Oil casks will be returned free.
7. The Agent and Manager reserve the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender.
8. Forms of tender can be had on application to the Bombay Agent, on payment of one Government Rupee.
9. Tenders should be superscribed:—"Tenders for annual Contract Stores" and a deposit of Government British Rupees (200) Two hundred only must accompany each tender, otherwise the tender will not be considered.
10. The successful tenderer or tenderers will have to deposit security in Government Paper or in cash to the extent of five per cent. of the value of the contract and also pay the cost of the stamps on the agreement.
11. The Agent and Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

H. J. DUNLOP,
Storekeeper,
H. H. the N. G. S. Railway.

Secunderabad, 26th October, 1903.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client, HAJEE SABOO SEEDICK, has contracted to purchase the undermentioned property from Messrs. HORMASJEE SORABJI BATTLIWALA, PESTONJI SORABJI BATTLIWALA, and FRAMJI JAMSETJI BATLIBOI, Executors of the last Will and Testament of BAI BACHUBAI, widow of SORABJI HORMUSJI BATTLIWALA.

All persons having any claim thereto by way of inheritance, sale, lease, mortgage, charge, gift or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same KNOWN IN WRITING to the Undersigned at their Office No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this day, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if any, and such claims shall be considered to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

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W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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RUTHERFORD & BROWNE.	London.
JOHN JAMESON & SON.	Dublin.
WILLIAM & KEITH JOPP.	Aberdeen.
SÖHNLEIN & Co.	Schierstein
STEWART STEWART & Co.	London.
NOILLY PRAT & CIE.	Marseilles.
COATES & Co.	Plymouth.
MARTELL & Co.	Cognac.
P. B. BURGOYNE & Co.	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines Spirits, or Liqueurs &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expense of importing them direct.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION TO

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

HUNTLY BLEND

WHISKY.

THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of

ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD., BOMBAY

SOLE AGENTS.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...£500,000
RESERVE FUND ...£475,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47 THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Kandy.
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Tuticorin
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Zanzibar.
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Mombassa
Steamer Point,	Aden.		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ... $	100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund ... $	100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund ... $	6,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt).
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G., A. M. TOWNSEND, } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY,	HANKOW,	PENANG.
BANGKOK,	HIOGO,	RANGOON,
BATAVIA,	ILOILO,	SAIGON,
BOMBAY,	LYONS,	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILA,	SINGAPORE,
COLOMBO,	NAGASAKI,	SOURABAYA
FOOCHOW,	NEW YORK,	TIENTSIN,
HAMBURG,	PEKING,	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent per annum and or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM,
Acting Agent.

7, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL ... £800,000
RESERVE FUND ... £725,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Bombay,	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong.
Calcutta,	Singapore,	Foochow.
Madras,	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Rangoon,	Bangkok,	Tientsin.
Colombo,	Batavia,	Hankow.
Penang,	Sourabaya,	Yokohama.
Thaiping,	Manila	Kobe,
Medan, Deli (Sumatra),	Cebu, (Philippines),	New York

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general Banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per Annum. Rate for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

JOHN STIVEN,
Agent.

Bombay Agency, Esplanade.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ... " 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND " 9,210,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ... 400,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Tokio, Kobe, Nagasaki, London, Lyons, New York San Francisco, Hawaii, Peking, Shanghai, Hong Kong, Tientsin and Newchang.

LONDON BANKERS:—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND	" 15,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ...	" 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

MR. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
" H. R. McINNES, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
" NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
" D. KING.
" J. C. SPEIRS.

MANAGING DIRECTOR,
MR. D. KING.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the following terms:—

2 % per annum allowed on daily balances
or
2½ " " minimum monthly balances

at the option of Depositors to be declared when opening accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at the following rates of interest:—

	Per Annum.
For 2 Years	5 per cent.
" 1 Year	4½ "
" Months	4 "
" 3 "	3½ "

The Bank offers special facilities and advice to Constituents as to the purchase and sale of all Indian Securities, particularly the Shares and Debenture Stocks of Jute, Cotton, Tea, and Miscellaneous Industrial Concerns.

The Bank is prepared to guarantee the principal and interest of Debentures on its approved list, on terms which may be ascertained on application. Absentee shareholders' and investors' interests carefully watched.

Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange through London Branch.

For further information, apply to—

J. C. SPEIRS,
Agent.

Calcutta, 30th September, 1903.

LONDON BRANCH:
GREAT WINCHESTER STREET, E. C.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:
Bombay, Karachi, Lahore, London, Madras, Rangoon and Rawal Pindi.

Sub-Branches:—Murree—(April to October).

Sub-Agencies:—Amritsar, Bangalore, Lyallpore and Mooltan City.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, Rs. 43,90,300.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ARE AS UNDER: STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS for home remittance 4 per cent. per annum

FIXED DEPOSITS—
2 Years 5½ per cent. per annum.
9 to 12 Months 5 " "
6 Months 4½ " "

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS—Special Rates are offered which may be learnt on application.

PRUDENTIAL AND HOME PASSAGE DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS—Sums of not less than Rs. 10, are received into these accounts, and bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum, compounded Half Yearly.

Cheques, Bills, Hoondees on Stations where the Bank has Branches and Currency Notes of any circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened for sums of Rs. 100 and upwards and receive 2 per cent. per annum, upon the daily balances, provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 50 is maintained.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager

Bombay, 18th July, 1903.

XMAS PARCELS
FOR ENGLAND AND ABROAD.

OUR USUAL SPECIAL CHRISTMAS SHIPMENT COMMENCES EARLY IN NOVEMBER.

Over 3,000 Parcels were sent through our well-known "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS" last year.

Send your Parcels through us and save unnecessary trouble, disappointments and extra expense both to yourselves and your friends.

We offer cheaper rates than the Post.

Full particulars, forms, labels and hand-books from—

COUTTS & Co.,
SHIPPING AND PASSENGER AGENTS, BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

SECURITIES—		
2¾ per cent. Consols ...	£88 3-16	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes ...	£97 1-2	= do
3½ do. Indian Sterling Loan ...	£104 1-2	= — 1-2
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper ...	£35 7-8	= unchanged
SILVER—		
Spot in London ...	27 5-8	= — 3-16
months hence ...	27 1-8	= — 3-16
Spot in New York ...	59 3-4	= — 1-4
EXCHANGES—		
Paris cheques ...	25·14 1-2	= + 1-2
Berlin ...	20·43	= + 1-2
New York Demand ...	4·83 2-4	= — 1-4
DISCOUNTS—		
Bank of England ...	4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills ...	3 7-8 pr ct	= + 1-8
" " " ...	3 3-4 pr ct	= unchanged
3 " Fine Trade Bills ...	4 pr ct	= do
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills ...	4 3-8 pr ct	= do
INTEREST—		
Day to day loans ...	4 pr ct	= do
7 day market loans ...	3 1-2 pr ct	= do

Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £100,000 for Egypt.

Coffee in New York 6 1-8 = plus 1-8.

In Liverpool.—Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady. Manchester steady. Total sales 4,000 bales. Spot 5·74 unchanged. Sold on speculation and for Export 400 bales. Imports 29,000 bales. Arrivals closed steady.

Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
5·55	5·50	5·48	5·47
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-April.**	**April-May.**	**May-June**
5·46	5·46	5·45	5·45
— 2	— 2	— 2	— 2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port ...	72,000 bales.
Do. last year ...	46,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	47,000 "
Do. do Continent ...	77,000 "
Mid-Uplands ...	10·50 + 10
Futures, month of Dec. ...	10·46 + 16
Do. do. March ...	10·45 + 17

In New Orleans—

Spot ...	10 1-1 + 1-8
Futures, month of Jan. ...	10·30 + 20
Do. do. April ...	10·53 + 21
Tone at close ...	firm.

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, during the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Saturday, 31st October, 1903:—

Cotton ...	1,607 bales.
Wheat ...	17,623 cwts.
Linseed ...	2,811 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds ...	7,413 "
Gingellyseed ...	6,274 "
Poppyseed ...	789 "
Groundnuts ...	21 "
Castorseed ...	5,702 "
Rice ...	1,466 "
Myrabollams ...	699 "
Cottonseed ...	6,311 "

BOMBAY, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 2.

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T.T.			...	1s. 4d.
Bank Demand			...	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credit Bills 3 Months Sight D. A.			...	1s. 4 1-4d.
Do	6	do	do ...	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	do	do ...	170 1-2
Marks	3	do	do ...	138 1-4
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	...	134 1-2
Shanghai	30	do	do ...	185
Japan	30	do	do ...	151 1-2

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	Rs. 98·8
1st Settlement	" 98·7

Money Market.—Tone quiet.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England	since 3rd Sept.	4	per cen
Bank of Bombay	do. 20th Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 23rd Aug.	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 23rd July	4	do.

SEEDS—	Rs.	a.	p
Linseed.—Tone quiet.			
Ready	6	2	6
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.			
Brown Cawnpore ready ... Rs.	5	8	0
Yellow Cawnpore " "	5	15	0
Yellow Guzerat " "	5	15	0
Poppyseed.—Tone steady.			
Ready	6	5	0
Castorseed—Tone steady.			
Ready	21	8	0

WHEAT.—Tone steady.

Pissi 91 per cent ...	Rs. 31-18 per cwt
Club No. 1 ...	" 31-4 "
Hard Red ...	" 24

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone.—Steady.

Estimated sales ...	6,000 bales.
Imports ...	22,000 "

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb-Mar.
5·56	5·51	5·53	5·53
+6	+6	+6	+7
Mar-Apl.	**Apl-May**	**May-June**	**June.-July.**
5·53	5·51	5·51	5·51
+6	+6	+6	

COTTON.—The local markets opened steady at Saturday evening's rates, but buyers not being willing to go on at these prices, a decline was established, and closing rates are Rs. 2 lower than this morning, business having been done at the reduction. Good Broach closes at Rs. 232-3 and F. G. Bengals, Rs. 176-7.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending the 31st October, as compared with the statement of the 24th October:—

LIABILITIES.	Oct. 24. Rs.	Oct. 31. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	84,00,000	84,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	41,19,760	47,14,178
Public Deposits at Branches ...	22,11,321	23,20,323
Other Deposits ...	6,63,82,197	7,07,42,291
Post Bills ...	7,427	7,336
Sundries ...	11,20,874	12,13,828
Rs. ...	9,23,41,579	9,74,00,959
ASSETS.		
Government Securities ...	1,20,02,619	1,18,07,494
Other authorised Securities ...	33,73,551	31,95,674
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	44,83,702	35,92,671
Loans do. do. do.	1,56,93,613	1,54,90,141
Bills discounted and purchased ...	2,13,23,837	2,57,31,777
Dead Stock ...	3,55,318	3,55,318
Stamps and Stationery ...	2,700	2,618
Balances with other Banks ...	3,97,228	7,90,335
Sundries ...	1,57,766	1,82,721
Cash ...	3,50,52,180	3,62,49,177
Rs.	9,28,41,579	9,74,00,959

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCTOBER 31.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Bhownugger ...	Nil.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2 1-2 per cent. Consols ...	88 3-16
3 per cent. Rentes ...	97 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan ...	104 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers ...	35 7-8
Bar Silver ...	27 5-8

The sum of about £100,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England for Egypt.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	0
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri ...	5	3	14
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	2	1	14
D Khetwadi, Girgaum Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi ...	0	0	2
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...	3	3	14
F Parel, Sewree and Sion ...	1	0	3
G Mahim and Worli ...	1	1	5
Water Division ...	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ...	0	0	0
Hospitals ...	0	2	10
Total ...	11	10	62
Total plague deaths to date ...	263,137	215,497	
Same date last year ...	17	16	95

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty, and luxury, use the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning.—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap," see that name and figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists, Grocers, &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DEWAR—October 30, at Mackay's Gardens, Madras, the wife of D Dewar, I C S, of a son.

NORTON—October 29, at Umballa, to Mr and Mrs G A Norton a daughter.

RUSSELL—October 24, at Jubbulpore, C P, the wife of W Russell, Barrister-at-Law, of a son.

DEATH.

OEHME—October 23, at Allahabad, suddenly Ameline Frances, the beloved wife of Francis Norman OEhme, of the E-N Railway, aged 53 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 5h. 27m. High water, 9-59m., 10-36s. Low water, 3-47m. 4-3s. Novelty Theatre, London Comedy Company.

POLO.—There will be a game this evening at 4-45.

FAIR.—The annual Mahomedan fair known as the Shaik Maiskee fair will take place at Sewree to-morrow.

BOMBAY NATIVE DISPENSARY.—Statement for October 1903:—Daily average attendance 224, admissions 2,488, prevailing diseases fevers and catarrhal diseases.

THE MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of October was 6,000, the daily average being 213, new admissions—Parsees 657, Hindoos 3,024, Mahomedans 1,951, Christians 369. 43 children were vaccinated this month.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF COCAINE.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazagaon Police Court, yesterday, Biharilal Shivprasad, a Purdesee, was charged by Inspector Morris, with possessing eighty grains of cocaine without a license from the Collector of Abkari. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or in default to suffer fifteen days' rigorous imprisonment.

WATER POLO.—A water polo match between the members of Messrs. Dadi and Framroze C. Golwala's "Victoria Swimming Bath" and the representatives of Bombay Volunteer Artillery Swimming Association who practice in the Back Bay Swimming Bath took place at the V. S. Bath yesterday. The contest between the teams was very keen, both the sides displaying uncommon proficiency in swimming. In all seven goals were made, the winning side being the Parsis. This is the first Water Polo match between Parsis and Europeans.

UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF LIQUOR.—On Sunday afternoon, Shivlingu Porbaji, a Kamati, aged twenty-eight, while under the influence of liquor went to Yellapa Gunaya's shop in Bazaar Road, Kamatipoora, and picked up a large cracker. Shivlingu had a lighted cigarette in his mouth at the time, and while he was stooping to pick up another large cracker the lighted end of the cigarette coming in contact with the cracker made it explode. Shivlingu was burnt about his face and head. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where his burns were dressed.

SUFFERING AND SUICIDE.—At the J. J. Hospital, yesterday, Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, conducted an inquest relative to the death of Chunilal Nausbhoy, a Hindu, aged twenty years, residing at Girgaum Back Road. The deceased was a clerk in the employ of a piece goods merchant. He had been ailing, since some months past and was tired of life. On Saturday night he was found lying unconscious in his room and was conveyed to the J.J. Hospital, where he was found to be suffering from opium poisoning. He died on the following day. The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

OBSCENE CARDS—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas disposed of the case in which Superintendent Sloane prosecuted Kachra Narsyen, a bookseller in Kika Street, and Jusab Pirmahomed, and Ismail Husen alias Dalla, hawkers, on a charge of selling obscene cards. The first accused was fined Rs. 75, or in default ordered to undergo rigorous imprisonment for three weeks; the second accused was fined Rs. 30, with the option of ten days' imprisonment with hard labour; while the third accused was acquitted for want of evidence and discharged.

MUNICIPAL ELECTION BY JUSTICES—The nominations of the following two candidates had been received until last evening by the Municipal Commissioner for election of a councillor by Justices to fill up the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Hassambhai Visram:—Mr. N. G. Velinker, M. A., LL. B., and Dr. Govind Bhaoo Pabhakar, The election being a contested one a meeting of the Bench of Justices will be held in the hall of the Municipal Office on Monday, the 9th instant, for the purpose of taking poll for the election of the member.

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Captain A. H. D. Creagh and the Office the Band of the 121st Bombay Pioneers will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Band Master, commencing at 5-30 p. m.:—

Overture ...	Light Cavalry ...	Suppe
Selection ...	The Messenger Boy ...	Caryll
American Sketch ...	Down South ...	Myddleton
Selection ...	The Toreador ...	Caryll
Cake Walk ...	A Coon Band Contest ...	Pryor
Valse ...	Sourire D'Avril ...	Depret

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Lamo, Mombassa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es Salam, Zanzibar, Sychelles, and Delagoa Bay per extra s. s. Nevasa, will be closed at the General Post Office at 3 p. m. to-day. Specially superscribed correspondence for Natal, Beira, Mozambique Quilimane, and Delagoa Bay, Cape Colony, and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.—A mail for Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes s. s. Ville de la Ciotat will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a. m., on Thursday, the 5th instant. Letters, etc., for Aden will also be despatched by this steamer.

ADDRESS TO THE HON. MR. V. D. THAKARSI.—A meeting of mill hands, called by the Kamzar Sahayakari Mandali was held on Sunday at Chinchpoogly in the Hall of the Jain Dhurma Sthanak when it was unanimously resolved to present an address on behalf of all the mill-hands to the Hon. Mr. Vithaldas D. Thakarsi on his nomination to the Governor's Council. The meeting was presided over by Mr. Nasarwanjee K Metha, weaving master, Indian Mill. A provisional committee consisting of the following was formed to carry out the proposal:—Mr Nasarwanjee K. Matha, weaving master, Indian Mill; Ramchandra Tatoba Mayekar, weaving master, Alliance Cotton Mill; Mr. Atmaram Vithoba, weaving master, Century Mill; Mr. Bhiva Ramjee Nare, weaving master, Morarjee Goculdas Mill; Mr Jairam Mahadeo Bandal spinning manager, Hoog kong Mill; Dr. V. G. Solanke; Mr. Nanabhai Nowrojee Adelkaka, spinning and carding master, Soonderdas Mill; Damoder B. Padval, Vice President Kamgar S. Mandali. Mr. Keshev B. Tamane, Secretary Kamgar S. Mandali was appointed to act as Secretary of the Committee.

ALLEGED EXTORTION BY A FEMALE.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chhabildas, at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Power charged Sundri, a woman of ill-repute, and Fakir Jaanmahomed, a Mohamedan, the former with extortion practised on seventeen different occasions, and the latter with aiding and abetting the commission of the offence. Mr. Vijaiker, pleader, appeared for the defence. Suntoobai, the first complainant, who lives in Duncan Road, said that about three months ago the first accused, accompanied by the second accused, came to her house and advised her to pay her ten rupees, which she would hand over to the European police inspector of the section in order to protect her from any molestation by the police. In the same manner, after receiving the money from the complainant, she went round to sixteen other women in the locality; and from time to time, under such false representations, she extorted from the women various sums of money, amounting in the aggregate to over Rs. 200. Both the accused were arrested last night while engaged in their profitable work of misrepresentation. Further enquiry has been adjourned.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT BY A SERVANT.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, investigated a case in which Ahmed Abba, a Mahomedan, lately in the employ of Abbo Salle Mahomed, stands charged with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of various sums of money amounting to Rs. 10,000 belonging to his master and with fraudulently making false entries in the books of account. Mr. D. B. Binning, barrister-at-law, with Mr. Velinker, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. De Souza, pleader defended the accused. The complainant in his evidence said that he carried on business in dry fish at Sewree in partnership with Noormahomed Cassum and another. The accused was employed as a manager on a remuneration of Rs. 600 per annum. His duty was to receive money and make payments, supervise the business, and generally to manage it faithfully. He had the assistance of a mehta, who used to write accounts according to his order. On examining the journal of the shop on the 28th July last, the complainant found two items of Rs. 1,400 and Rs. 700 debited to wages account. These items arrested his attention because never before such large amounts were paid as wages at a time. The accused on being questioned could give no satisfactory explanation and the complainant's suspicion having been aroused, he went carefully through the books and discovered that the accused had embezzled about Rs. 10,000 from the dry-fish shop during the time he was managing it. After the evidence of five witnesses was recorded, the case was adjourned.

FIRE AT GIRGAUM ROAD.

ABOUT half-past 4 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in a one storeyed chawl situated in Chira Bazaar, Girgaum Road, and belonging to three Pathan brothers. The building is divided into several suites of rooms, all of which are used as shops and godowns. The fire originated in a room on the upper floor, which was in the occupation of Hosungji Sorabji Kotwal, and in which were stored chemicals. The fire was noticed by a policeman on duty in the street and he at once gave the alarm. The municipal fire-brigade stations were informed and the engines from the Fort, Byculla, Baboola Tank, and Gowalia Tank were promptly on the scene. Two of the engines were brought into requisition and the progress of the fire was arrested within twenty minutes. The whole of the contents of the godown were damaged by fire and water. A part of the roof over the godown and the doors and windows of the building were burnt. The flames were completely put out by half past 5 o'clock. With regard to the origin of the fire it was stated that last night being Dew Dewalee night crackers were freely let off in the locality, and it was supposed that a spark from one of them might have found its way into the godown and set the chemicals on fire. The owner of the Godown estimates his damage at Rs. 8,000 while the loss sustained by the owner of the building is put down at Rs. 2,000. The contents of the godown had been insured for Rs. 5,000. Superintendent Power and Inspectors O'Keeffe and Salway rendered police assistance in preserving order and protecting property while the conflagration was in progress.

THE WEATHER.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, NOVEMBER 2.

Monday:—A general increase of pressure has taken place in India. Showers have fallen in Assam East Bengal and Burma and at Vizagapatam and Sholapur. Chitagong has received 2 1-2 inches Silchar 2 inches, and Diamond Island one inch. Cloudy and slightly unsettled weather prevails in Kashmir. Shower may occur during the next 24 hours in Burma and the South Peninsula. Skies are clearing in North East India and fine weather is to be expected in Assam and Bengal. Pressure is relatively low and is very uniform over the bay and easterly wind continue at Diamond Island.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 2ND NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Seasonable. Cotton picking general, Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Hissar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton picking general. Wheat being sown.

Mooltan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold. Cotton picking general. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Morning cold and dewy. Cotton picking general.

Amraoti.—Cotton plants show bolls rapidly ripening. Linseed being sown.

Khamgaon.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton picking partially begun. Food-grains doing well. Rabi crops prospects generally good.

Dhulia.—Mornings cold and dewy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably

Broach.—Bright, fair weather. Easterly wind. Seasonable. Cotton plants flourishing. Locusts damaging crops.

Wadhwan.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable, Cotton plants flourishing and in flower. All crops doing well.

Dholera.—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crops excellent.

Bhowager.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable Cotton plants flourishing and showing bolls.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain. No further rain expected. Cotton picking partially begun. Cotton crop excellent. Food-grains and all crops doing well. Rabi crop prospects generally good.

Sholapur.—Continues cloudy. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Hubli.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally. Mornings cold and dewy. All crops doing well.

Bellary.—Cloudy but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON MONDAY, THE 2ND NOVEMBER.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has risen everywhere, the rise having been brisk at Cawnpore, Jubbulpore, Sholapur and Bijapur. The barometer is in moderate to slight excess of normal over nearly the whole country.

Winds are very variable in direction and the force has been generally light.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are:—Maximum 5° to 6° in excess at Trichinopoly, Cuddapah and Bellary and minimum 6° to 10° in excess at Cuddapah and Ahmednagar and 5° in defect at Neemuch. The maximum varied from 97° at Jacobabad to 82° at Jubbulpore and Mangalore and the minimum from 78° at Cuddapah to 53° at Sirsa and Neemuch.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is partially cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in Mysore and on the Malabar Coast. Humidity changes are unimportant.

Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen at Sholapur, Ratnagiri and Bangalore.

Weather is likely to remain more or less cloudy in the Bombay Presidency.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

THE HON. MR. BOURDILLON.

THE proceedings of the last few days at Darjeeling and Calcutta leave no sort of doubt about the feeling with which Bengal is parting with Mr. Bourdillon. Nor is there any room for wonder at his display. He is a man who has been eminently looked up to and liked for years in the Province, and his few months in the Governorship have only confirmed his hold upon the regard of the general public and the public services. Almost his last words in Calcutta contain a happy instance of his invariable tact. The farewell address of the British Indian Association had made a well-meant but rather clumsily expressed reference to 'your genial manners and courteous attention to all who come in contact with you.' Mr. Bourdillon in his reply seized upon this sentence. "I would not notice so personal a matter as this were it not that it gives me the opportunity of begging you to believe that these qualities are so rare a possession as you think among the officials of the Government in this Province." The statesman's tact which can thus convert an awkward compliment into a graceful tribute to the whole administration would alone account for Mr. Bourdillon's reputation; but he has many a hold on the affections of Bengal. Some of the addresses have expressed outright their regret that he has to retire in favour of another. That this is the general feeling throughout the Province is so notorious that it undoubtedly makes things a little awkward for the permanent incumbent. An outsider coming new to the Government of an Indian Province, where he is unknown, must always be conscious that prepossessions are against him. And though in ordinary circumstances this may soon be lived down, it is very doubtful whether it is a happy arrangement to precede his arrival with the temporary appointment of an officer of quite unusual personal popularity, whom the whole public ardently desires to retain. Bengal will no doubt come to appreciate Sir Andrew Fraser when it knows him. But meantime there is no question that the reaction on Mr. Bourdillon's departure makes his start a matter of much delicacy.—"Pioneer."

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Greenwick 1863 tons, Captain B Cobb, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Port Natal 8th October in ballast.

THE steamer Bodlewell, 2208 tons, Captain T W Seur, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cochin 29th October, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain R J Rickford, sailed yesterday for Karachi, &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kerbella, 1,468 tons, Captain E Y Watson, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and Mr J H Hamilton, 3 natives and 400 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Bhundara, 2215 tons, Captain C W Goode, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta 26th September via Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr W R Martin, Mr J H Luck and ten deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 2.

Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
Deutschland bq ...	768	Nacoda			The Captain
Ellora ...	1491	Forbes			M M & Co
Gulna ...	1464	Kirkham			M M & Co
Kohinoor ...	1935	Mackinnon			T M & Co
Valetta ...	2974	Palmer	Dunkirk		P & O Co
Africa ...	1302	Pigott			M M & Co
Tientsin ...	2555	Kenwick	Japan		P & O Co
Sirsa ...	1675	Abbott			M M & Co
Warior ...	2384	Tindale			M M & Co
Warora ...	1565	Fortes			K Nixon & Co
Labuan ...	2294	Gardner			T M & Co
Kt of St George ...	296	Hicks			T M & Co
Meteor ...	2546	Velinski			A Montochoff
Arrayo ...	1307	Flough			A Yule & Co
Kenley ...	2431	Parker			Bombay Co
Kerbella ...	1458	Watson			M M & Co
Fance ...	3374	Corran			T M & Co
Simla ...	3805	Goldsmith			P & O Co
Itinda ...	3312	England			M M & Co
Pekin ...	2732	Langden			P & O Co
Fazul Karim ...	636	Nacoda			
Barcoora ...	2198	Hill			M M & Co
Katoria ...	1730	Williams			M M & Co
Bhundara ...	2215	Goode			M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent
B Nevasa ...	1945	Tyrrell	Zanzibar	3-11	M M & Co
C Lowenburg ...	3725	Wittenberg	Karachi	4-11	Glade & Co
D Wharfdale ...	1832	Alexander	Antwerp	7-11	M M & Co
G H Balckow ...	639	Fowle	P. Gulf		B & P S N Co
H Greenwich ...	1863	Cobb			R A Willis
K Ashruf ...	2203	Newby	Jeddah	7-11	H C Joosub
M Somali ...	1623	Birch	Zanzibar	10-11	A Strandes
O Seounder ...	1073	Brebner	Mauritius	3-11	H S Sidick
P Toleby ...	2578	Payne	Gordon	10-11	R A Willis
Q H Maru ...	2035	Nagao	Yokohama	6-11	N Y Kaisha

HARBOUR WALL.

Kaveri ...	553	Ahmed	Bhowragar	3-11	Shep'd & Co
Satrunji ...	547	Ahmed	Karachi	3-11	Do
Mahanadi ...	517	Hoosein	Mangalore	2-11	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed. Vessel.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination	Date	Agent.
1 Hilarius ...	1993	Sergent	Antwerp	14-11	J M & Co
2 Circassia ...	4760	Haig	Liverpool	11	W & A G & Co
4 Istrar ...	2978	Perks	Antwerp	14-11	K N & Co
5 Ballaarat ...	2860	Summers	China	4-11	P & O Co
7 Bodlewell ...			Dunkirk	14-11	M M & Co
8 Redhill ...	2504	Dowell	Dunkirk	3-11	T M & Co
9 Merton Hall ...	2768	Prouse	Hull	7-11	T M & Co
10&11 City of Athens ...	3575	Wilson	Karachi	3-11	K N & Co
12 Egypt ...	4178	Lendon	London	7-11	P & O Co
15 Beckenham ...	2987	Raeburn	Genoa	5-11	W&A G& Co

HARBOUR WALL.

MEREWEATHER DRY DOCK.

Shabnoor ...	193	Davison ...	E Tajbhoy

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessel.	Commander	From
31	Greenwick s ...	Cobb ...	Port Natal, Oct 8
Nov. 1	Bhundara s ...	Goode ...	Calcutta, Sept 26
	Bodlewell s ...	Seur ...	Cochin, Oct 29

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
1	Dumra s ...	Rickford ...	Karachi

The steamer Kerbella, Captain Watson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Persian Gulf.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Greenwich, for Port Said.
" Warrior, for Liverpool, &c.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 31.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, left here for Bombay, yesterday evening.

SUEZ, OCT. 31.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombasa, left here yesterday morning.

The Steamer R Rubattino, which left Bombay, on the 15th October, arrived at Naples on Sunday morning.

The N Y K steamer Kinshiu Maru, left Hongkong for Singapore on the 31st October.

The N Y K steamer Idzumi Maru, left Singapore for Hongkong on 31st October.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Franz Ferdinand, from Japan, left Singapore for Trieste on the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Austria, from Trieste, arrived at Karachi on the 2nd instant.

MARSEILLES, OCT. 31.

The P and O Co's steamer Caledonia, which left Bombay on the 17th ultimo, arrived here to-day (Saturday).

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOVEMBER 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—200 bales wool H A M Oosman and Co; 30 bales hemp Tyabjee and Co; 900 cwts wheat P Custoorchund; 176 bales cottonwaste and fly H E Bode and Sons.

FOR GLASGOW.

Circassia s—5000 cwts cottonseed J A Begbie and Co.

FOR HULL.

Merton Hall s—10000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers; 4000 cwts cottonseed Tata and Co; 4000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Istrar s—1001 cwts rapeseed David Sassoon and Co; 12000 cwts rapeseed Sanday and Co; 1000 bags rice N Khairaz and Co; 350 bales cottonfly B Sripal.

Lowenburg s—2001 cwts castorseed Sanday and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed Ernst Lam and Co; 4000 cwts castorseed Ralli Brothers.

Wharfdale s—200 bales cottonwaste and fly P Heerjee and Co; 2000 cwts castorseed and 1164 cwts rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

FOR HONGKONG.

Ballaarat s—91 cwt kismiss and angoor, 8 bales paper and 1 case saffron R M Jaffer and Co; 35 cwt fennelseed and 35 cwt angoor G Madhowjee; 61 cwt fennelseed M Tokersey; 28 cases opium P and O Co; 53 cases opium B and P S N Co; 4 cwt ivory A R Jackeria; 70 cwt fennelseed D Canjee; 56 cwt angoor and kismiss R Dattardina; 80 chests opium C Janmahomed; 8 chests opium A A Israkhia and Co; 10 chests opium E D Sassoon and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—106 cwt onion H O Abba.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ballaarat s—39 chests opium R S N Talati and Co; 80 chests opium Sassoon J David and Co; 120 chests opium C Janmahomed; 40 chests opium N J Abraham; 59 cwt kismies and angoor R M Jaffer and Co.

Hiroshima Maru s—35 bales twist The Svadeshi Mills Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hiroshima Maru s—1000 cwt wheat D B Lam and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Hiroshima Maru s—12 bales cotton Tata and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 3rd November.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—

No 1 Coy—(Town Hall Compound.)
To-day at 6-30 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.
Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

No. 2 Company (Nesbit Lane Head-Quarters).
To-day and Thursday at 8-15 p.m.—Gun and Squad drill.

2. It is notified for information that the Annual Prize Distribution will be held at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th November 1903, at 9 p.m., and will be followed by a dance. Dress, &c., will be notified hereafter.

3. There will be a meeting of Bo. Vol. Arty. Carbine Association at the Corps Club, Apollo Bunder, on Wednesday next, the 4th instant, at 6-45 p.m. Members of the Committee are requested to attend.

By Order,
H. O. COATES, Lieut.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. E. FERRERS NICHOLSON, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 3rd November.

1. The Battalion will parade on Saturday next, the 7th instant, at 4-15 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the Parade Ground, for Commanding Officer's parade.

Dress—Drill Order, Putties to be worn.

2. The G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers Rifle Range at Ghat Cooper will be available daily for Class Firing until further orders. The Commanding Officer trusts that Members will take early advantage of this and Section Commanders are requested to get their Sections out to the Range, so that their Sections may complete their Class Firing as soon as possible.

3. The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to "A" Company:—No. 5653 Vol. H. MacIntyre.

By Order,
R. W. I. DUNLOP, Major,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. R.

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DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

COSTUME MATERIALS
WORSTEDS Rs.2-8 to Rs. 3-8, 54".
CASHMERES, 54", Rs. 2-4 in 60 SHADES.
REAL NAVY SERGES FOR YACHTING OR THE TRIP HOME
Rs. 2-4 to Rs. 3, 54".
OUR NEW STRIPED WORSTEDS
Six Patterns, in blue or black with white line, ALSO MADE in the NEWEST SHADES.
SUITINGS.

Send for free Samples. We can make up if desired, and many Gentlemen purchase from us for the Voyage and for English Wear. We also obtain many Orders from England by each Mail, thus proving that Customers realise by the best of all tests, experience, that our Cloths are better value than they secure at Home.

BUT IT IS BETTER

to see this before sailing and purchase before you go.

We can send Cloths to your English Friends if desired and we are constantly asked to do so. People find that it is worthwhile paying postage on parcels, but when two or three join we could send through our Agents and save Carriage.

THE CHALLENGE

TO the PITMANITES through M. B. for 6 of my Pupils 6 weeks teaching, against M. B. teaching Pitman 6 MONTHS has not been accepted.

The seven days fixed for the contest has lapsed and Mr. PEELE must carry out his Lecturing Engagements at Broach, Ahmedabad and elsewhere this and next week.

The first week in January, 1904, will be a good time to re-open this question of speed and legibility, as the competitions for a Gold Medal, Rs. 100 Cash Prize, and vacancies for six on the Staff will have been decided.

Now once more to business.
The "UP-TO-DATE SHORTHAND STUDIOS
are at
White House, Apollo Bunder, Bombay,
53, Esplanade Road, Bombay (Central Studio),
11, Main Street, Poona (Camp).
Preedy Street, Sadar Bazaar, Karachi,
and at Ahmedabad.
We guarantee that any fairly intelligent pupil can on the 1st lesson, write any word, in Shorthand
4th „ „ 40 words a minute.
11th „ „ 120 „ „

The fees are Rs. 21 for the full course of 21 Lessons, by post, or attendance at the Studios. Send Rs. 2 for first lesson and full instructions. and if you like it, send the balance of Rs 19 within 7 days for the full course.

WARWICK PEELE, Principal.
ADDRESS.—The Secretary, any branch.

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EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES is
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HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C.-BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15), and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25), Double Harness (Rs. 50). Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale; or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce. Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5 per cwt., delivered free in Bombay. Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats, Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and Carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOV. 3, 1903.

INDIA AND MATRIMONIAL AGENCIES.

SCATTERED human units anxious to free themselves from something of the gloom of solitude have the means at hand, though perhaps they may not know it. Those means are provided by the "Correspondence Club" of which Mr. W. T. Stead is president. The Correspondence Club, we are told, is the evolution of the "Wedding Ring Circle" which was established in 1897 to assist all sorts and conditions of people to correspond, meet and converse on a footing of perfect equality, and to afford an opportunity for the free interchange of ideas and sentiments between the sexes. It is claimed that the Correspondence Club fulfils its highest end when it succeeds in bringing about that complete union of man and woman that takes place in an ideal marriage; but it seems that for one case in which this is achieved there are ten in which it acts merely as a convenient method of making pleasant acquaintances, which are often far more intimate because of their anonymity than would have been, had the correspondents been meeting each other every day of their lives. The club is for spinsters and bachelors, widows and widowers; but persons of either sex who desire merely to make friends can join the club, although married, on condition that they do not sail under false colours, but own at once their disability. Indeed the correspondence must be anonymous except on the joint application of the two parties. But it is to be clearly understood by all members that they commit themselves to nothing excepting a desire to make the acquaintance of some of the opposite sex with a view to correspondence, and it is never to be assumed as a matter of course that the correspondence must have a matrimonial issue. What do you think of it? The Society has a magazine of its own called "Round About" and it tells its own tale pretty clearly. Correspondents are shown to develope into strong friends, others to deteriorate—we suppose—into matrimony, and it really seems as though the Society did some good, for any member, who receives a letter which he or she may think unseemly, sends it to the president who promptly removes the name of the offending writer from the list of members—who must be "worthy" of the high principles that should govern good conduct.

To the friendless individual, who returns home from the Colonies, the Society appears likely to be of good service. For instance, one who is just returning from South Africa, and making the World's Metropolis his place of abode, advertises for friends, or acquaintances, "with whom he may compare notes and exchange ideas concerning timely topics and mutually interesting subjects." The Society will put him into communication with suitable persons, and it is a thousand chances to one he will be saved from making friends with the barmaid or the young lady in the confectioner's. The Society's publication is full of soul-stirring advertisements, appeals for friendship, either purely intellectual or with a view to ultimate marriage. A lady of thirty-five, of quiet tastes, though living in London, homely with leanings towards art and the lighter side of literature, and a belief in the golden rule, wishes for intellectual friendship which certainly shows her modesty, for a belief in the golden rule is surely a qualification for matrimony and almost unnecessary for anonymous correspondence. Another who hails from Hampshire and merely asks for a sympathetic comrade and friend is at pains to describe herself. She is of medium height, slim, dark hair and eyes, well educated, and of refined tastes; fond of literature, art, music, trained pianist and singer, warm-hearted and sincere, of broad views and high ideals. Why does she go into details so carefully when all she will own to is the desire for a congenial acquaintance? Alas, we find she is 37, though she looks younger, still nourishing matrimonial intentions we imagine, and trusting the Society to do for her what those dark eyes and slim figure have failed to achieve. Then another who describes herself as of medium height and colour, not young or handsome, finds she is capable of loving intensely and serving faithfully those she deems worthy of her love and devotion. "Those," be it observed, not "him," so we cannot recommend the lady to turn her eyes towards the East, although she asks for a friend who believes that righteousness exalteth individuals as well as nations. "A lady of good birth and position and of independent means" is more likely to congenial society—either intellectually or matrimonially friendly here than perhaps anywhere else in the world. Moneyed brides are in great demand just now in India and the supply is lamentably inadequate. An "Irish girl of 22" who appears to have means and wishes "to study mankind" would find unequalled opportunities here. There is one lady among them who seems scarcely satisfied. She is rather tall, 27, dark, pretty, stylish, affectionate, fond of fun, and a lady by birth and education. So she tells us in an advertisement. We cannot understand why she advertises until we come to the confession that she "is a bit of a terror."

Then we come to the gentlemen's side of the document. We find an Indian Civil servant of 45 years, a Cambridge M. A., and a barrister, who is considered a cheery companion of the jovial monk type, looks on the sunny side of life and believes it worth living "would be glad to find a loving cheery chum, who doesn't require a chaperone." Below his advertisement appears another from an "Educated, refined young Indian gentleman, of fair means, and well established in life, interested in social subjects and human nature generally." We would suggest caution in replying to that, although the advertiser says he wishes to find a sympathetic lady with a view to sincere friendship only An uncovenanted official is anxious to find a lady "who, in addition to a good homely affectionate Christian spirit, has some means, however, small." A native Indian of 31, "in the loneliness of his life, feels the need of intercourse with refined persons of both sexes, and would welcome correspondence from men between 30 and 40 and ladies between 18 and 25." The gentleman is "interested in religion, economics, and the humanitarian ideal generally"—the very reason we would urge the president of the society to recommend him men between 18 and 25 and ladies between 40 and 50. Far more wholesome seems the advertisement of an Irish bachelor, out here, who "does most things which are called vices," and asks for a girl or young widow of a happy humorous disposition. India stands fairly prominent in the bona fide matrimonial advertisements. A Government servant of 31 desires an affectionate warm-hearted woman with a view to the forming of a deep, substantial warm friendship in the hope that it may lead to matrimony. But we would caution prospective applicants that he is a non-smoker and "very liberal in religious matters and politics." Another Indian bachelor, an uncovenanted civilian, desires to marry a bright, affectionate girl, not over 30, with a moderate income. Then comes a merchant, who is just thirty, tall, dark—not too dark we hope—who dislikes false gentility, show, empty pretension and side, and desires to win something more than the friendship of an affectionate, true, and refined lady-like girl having a little private means, and one who believes that marriage, in spite of cynic bark, is productive of the best happiness, provided that its essentials are love, loyalty, and sympathy with their demi-gods, bear and forbear." An Anglo-Indian who need advertise and then ask that ladies shall take the initiative is not worth much. But it appears that our brethren in exile seek assistance very largely in proportion to their number.

OPIUM REVENUE IN BOMBAY. THE report recently published in respect of the administration of the Opium Department of the Bombay Presidency deals only with the eight months ended on March 31st of this year in order that future reports of the department shall coincide with the financial year. During the eight months there was a very considerable increase in the total revenue; the figure being Rs. 76,00,092 as against Rs. 61,73,548 in the corresponding period of the previous year. This was due to larger exports to China and also to increased imports for home consumption consequent on the disappearance of famine. In the home sales of opium an increase of over four thousand pounds was noticed, and the improvement was shared by all districts of the Presidency, Ahmednagar, Poona, and Khandesh exhibiting exceptionally large increases. The only district which shows a decrease is Ahmedabad, but this is probably due to the fact that that particular part of the Presidency has by no means recovered from the effects of famine as yet, and also to the supply of a description of the drug which does not seem to find favour with the population From the facts alluded to above it will be seen that the department has every reason to be satisfied with the result of the operations during the period reported upon. Some interesting information is given as to the offences against the department which were investigated. During the eight months 122 cases were brought up for trial in the British Districts and 39 in the Native States against 336 cases in the former and 58 in the latter in the whole of the previous year. This shows a very considerable falling off as also does the amount of opium seized in connection with these offences. Smuggling has by no means died out, and though no case was detected in which the amount of contraband seized exceeded 40, still some audacious attempts at smuggling were brought to light. In one case at the Chalisgaon Railway station over 25 pounds of opium were discovered amongst a bundle of gunny bags. In another case a woman was found attempting to make off at the Anand Station with nine pounds of the drug concealed in her clothes. The peculiar manner in which she walked attracted the attention of the inspector. A similar capture was made at the same station a few days later. Some determined attempts to smuggle by force of arms were also rendered futile, and on more than one occasion the Opium Preventive Service were engaged in exciting encounters. However, when captures were made condign punishment was meted out, and doubtless this sort of treatment will have a deterrent effect. The Commissioner of Customs concludes his report with a flattering allusion to the way in which his staff worked.

PROGRESS IN CEYLON. THE last session of the Ceylon Legislative Council afforded Sir J. West Ridgeway, the Governor of the island, an opportunity of making a complete review of the progress that has been made during the period of his administration. Sir J. West Ridgeway will shortly leave Ceylon after eight years of useful and successful service During the whole of that period the prosperity of the island has increased from year to year, and by a happy coincidence the last year of his administration has created a record in respect of the estimated revenue and other indications of the well-being of the trading communities and the population generally. The actual revenue for 1902 amounted to Rs. 2,71,98,056 and the estimated revenue of the present year was Rs. 2,70,44,380. However, the first eight months show an increase of nearly two millions of rupees above this estimate, and there is little doubt that Sir J. West Ridgeway's hopes will be realised, and that last year's figure will be exceeded by quite two and a half millions of rupees. The trade of the Colony is in an exceedingly flourishing condition. When his Excellency took up the reins of office the trade of the island was worth 1,624 lakhs. During the first three quarters of the present year that total has been nearly equalled. This is a striking instance of the rapid progress which the Colony has been making. The imports, which showed a considerable increase last year, demonstrate that the island is going ahead industrially. Large improvements in respect of the importations of machinery indicate that the island is equipping itself with implements of manufacture and modern appliances. The exportation of green tea is becoming a most important factor. Up to the present nearly three times the amount of that article shipped in 1902 has been exported this year, and the bulk of this quantity has gone to the United States. The shipping of the Colony is also increasing in tonnage, and the money that is being spent upon harbour accommodation is fully justified by the outlook as to coming requirements. Sir J. West Ridgeway also made a point in his address of the decrease in crime noticeable during 1903. Unfortunately serious crime has been extremely prevalent in the island. But during 1903 the statistics show an improvement over the figures of several past years; and this is a good sign. A great amount of attention has been paid to education, and all other departments of public administration have received such consideration from the hands of Government as has made 1903 an exceptionally satisfactory year from all points of view. Sir J. West Ridgeway will leave Ceylon therefore without a shade of regret so far as the results of his labours in that colony are concerned.

THE COMMONWEALTH CAPITAL. AFTER much touring about Australia at the expense of the State the Commission appointed to recommend a suitable site for the Federal capital reported in favour of Tumut, a little country town, the situation of which they considered best met the difficulty of satisfying the demands of the various States for a central capital. The jealousy of Victoria and New South Wales would not permit the recognition of Melbourne or Sydney as the seat of the Federal Government, and when Tumut was selected by the Commission the advocates of other sites did not cease agitating. The decision on the question rests with the Legislative Chambers, and it is probable, though not yet absolutely certain, that Tumut will be fixed upon. The House of Representatives voted on the question three weeks ago, and after five ballots decided in favour of Tumut by a majority of eleven votes. The chief rivals to this site are Bombala, which is favoured by the Victorians and Lyndhurst, which, being comparatively near Sydney, is advocated by the representatives of New South Wales. The ballotting began on nine sites, and in the early voting Lyndhurst took the lead with Bombala second and Tumut third, but as the other sites were rejected a transference of votes took place which eventually caused Bombala to be dropped and gave the majority to Tumut over Lyndhurst. The Senate has, however, to pronounce on the subject, and it is understood that a majority of that assembly is strongly in favour of Bombala. The site question will, therefore, not be decided in the present session of the Federal Parliament. Tumut has at present a population of 1,300, and though the advantages of life there have been variously described by its advocates and opponents, it appears to possess a perfect climate. It is on the east of the Tumut valley, on the banks of the Tumut river, a mountain stream, which flows into the Murrumbidgee. The suggested site for the capital lies five miles east of Tumut in a series of hill paddocks known as Lacmale. From Sydney it is 318 miles distant and 389 from Melbourne, while it is 522 miles from Hobart, 871 from Adelaide, 1,041 from Brisbane, and 1,211 from Perth. The cost of acquiring the land for the site of the proposed city is estimated at £25,000, while the cost of resuming territory for the Federal capital area which may be considered necessary is calculated at £318,180 for 100 square miles and £800 for 900 square miles.

SEVERE earthquakes have been taking place at Turshez near Turbat-i-Haideri. The total deaths resulting are put down at 350, and all the carpet factories have been destroyed, the loss being estimated at fifty thousand tomans, one and half lakhs of rupees. Captain Yass, a Russian officer stationed at Turbat-i-Haideri, and a Russian Doctor have been for some days at Turshez to report upon the damage and look after the numerous injured.

MR. FORBES, lately Postmaster General, Madras, leaves the Postal Department, and returns to the general branch of the Civil Service, Madras.

MR. GALETTI, having passed through a course of instruction in the technicalities of Bill-drafting at the Legislative Secretariat in Simla, reverts to the Madras Presidency.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, for the week ending 10th October 1903, shows an increase over the corresponding week of 19 2 of 21,805 maunds and Rs. 4,525 in the earnings.

THE Railway Conference at Simla finished its deliberations on Friday evening, and the results may be summarised as follows: From the ashes of the late Traffic Conference, which depended for its brief annual awakening upon the summoning voice of the Government of India, there now emerges a permanent self-existent Indian Railway Conference Association, with headquarters of its own, movable like those of Government between Simla and Calcutta, according to the season. The first permanent President elected for twelve months is Mr. S. Finney, Manager of the North-Western Railway. The permanent Secretary is not yet appointed, but it is proposed to secure the whole-time services of an undoubted expert at a salary of Rs. 2,500 a month. This is a matter which will have to be referred to the Home Boards of the various Railways, and meanwhile Mr. Jacobson, of the Public Works Secretariat, will act as temporary Secretary on a small allowance. If the Home Boards approve of the scheme the expectation is that the choice of an officer for the Secretaryship will fall upon Mr. Jabez Lightfoot, who retired only a year ago from Government service, and last held the appointment of Officiating Manager of the Eastern Bengal State Railway. The Conference also took up the question of encouraging the study of Railway problems among Railway officers, and came to the conclusion that the best means of developing activities in this direction would be to offer silver and bronze medals and prizes as rewards for ability in the solution of knotty questions. Finally the Conference decided to hold a meeting in Calcutta during the ensuing cold weather, probably about the beginning of February.

THE Thames Paper Mills at Purfleet, near London have, it is said, been recently acquired by Americans, Chicago capitalists.

THE FUTURE OF MAN.

A TALK WITH MR. H. G. WELLS.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the "Pall Mall Gazette" had the good fortune to catch Mr. H. G. Wells at his club when on one of his flying visits to London. Sturdily built, his skin nut-brown with exposure to the sea-breezes of Sandgate, where he lives, he looked more like one of those that go down to the sea in ships than like an author, lecturer, and student. His erect figure has none of the stoop that is vulgarly supposed to be a necessary attribute of the thinker; and it is only in the occasionally meditative look of his keen blue eyes and his gestures, which are those of a thinking man who endeavours by them to eke out the inadequacies of language, that his contemplative life can be at all divined. 'Yes' said Mr. Wells, with his customary rapid utterance, in answer to a question, "I am far better in health than I have been for years—than at Woking, for instance. Woking air is good, but the sea-air of Sandgate is about perfection."

Mr. Wells's new book, "Mankind in the Making," then came to discussion.

"You have great faith in progress?" queried our representative.

"I have, replied Mr. Wells decisively. Mankind has, I think, constantly, and in spite of temporary lapses, been advancing towards a higher civilisation in historic times."

"An advance even on Athens at its best?"

"Frankly, I have my doubts about Athens. There is a great glamour attaching to the sayings and doings of the ancient Greeks; but I do not myself see in what respect they can be considered superior to the best of the moderns. Plato, for instance, is to my mind, at least not superior to Bacon (I mean Lord Verulam), or Newton, or Darwin; and it would not be difficult to find, in modern times, statesmen and orators at least equal to say, Pericles."

"You are, then, optimistic about progress? But how do you reconcile your present attitude with the pessimism of 'The Time Machine'?"

"I abandon that forecast. 'Forecast' is, perhaps hardly the right word for it. 'The Time Machine' was in the nature of a caricature of modern, social and political conditions pushed to their utmost extreme. It has no bearing whatever on the project laid down in my newest work.'

"You believe that, given the ideal to aim at mankind would eagerly pursue it?"

"Everybody must believe in something, in some ideal," rejoined Mr. Wells, emphatically, "else life would not be worth a moment's living But I do not want you run away with a misconception. As mankind is at present governed and constituted, with the inefficients often, at the head of affairs, and the efficients often struggling for a living in a lower social scale; and when, above all, the enormous majority of the people have no absolutely assured means of subsistence, the difficulties in the way of acting up to an ideal of conduct are tremendous. So long as people are not certain of employment, of the means of living, in fact, of their daily bread, it is difficult to talk to them about ideals. It is only when a man is properly clothed and fed, and sure of his livelihood, that he is in a position and willing to consider the possibility of a better life. This question of the means of subsistence is vital and fundamental."

"To take mankind at birth—I note that you are doubtful if there are any disastrous hereditary diseases?"

"Medical science has not proved the possibility of such heredity; but there are perhaps, one or two specific diseases which might entail disablement for marriage purposes and the continuation of the race. It seems reasonable that where there is the least real doubt as to the heredity of a diseases as a specific, definite evil, marriage should be prohibited."

"Would not mankind be liable to kick against marriage prohibition?

"Not, I believe, when they were convinced by medical science of its necessity. You must remember that, as I have already stated when the means of subsistence are assured there will spontaneously arise a tendency towards the perfecting of the condition of existence.

"The earliest education you leave to the mother, who is especially trained for the purpose. Is there not some likelihood of overeducating the child in your scheme?"

"None whatever," replied Mr. Wells. "I know very well there are a good many misguided persons who imagine that the less the brain is exercised in the earlier years the better for the child. I have heard myself ridiculous talk about the inadvisability of educating a child till it is ten or twelve years of age. It is pernicious nonsense, and comes originally from that fountain of errors, Rousseau. Provided the right things are taught, and in the right way, all children are greedy of knowledge of all kinds. They are always "wanting to know," and the lamentable thing is that their parents, owing to their own inadequate education, are seldom capable of satisfying their thirst for information, even in elementary subjects."

"Would you encourage an increase of the total populatin?"

"By no means. So far from encouraging any increase of the kind, I would encourage a decrease. That I strongly hold. I have no belief whatever in the value of mere numbers, and have no sympathy at all with the Rooseveltian views on the question. On the contrary, the larger the number, the greater to my mind, would be the difficulty of realising any high ideal of conduct. Numbers would be a positive obstacle and disadvantage.'

"Talking of the United States, do you think America is likely to lead Great Britain in the upward effort?"

"No, I do not,' replied Mr. Wells thoughtfully. "I see nothing in the present state of the American mind that would induce me to believe that America is likely suddenly to develop in that direction. If social barriers are the main hindrance to young men here over there it is the hustling, the eagerness for notoriety, and the sordid money-view of life perpetually held on high. Here, at any rate, talent other than that of mere money-making has a chance of being respected, and that without the necessity for persistent self-advertisement, as, indeed, a good many American writers who made, and are making, England their home are aware."

"One last question, Mr. Wells. Which of your various literary roles is the one you really perfer?"

"Perhaps I need hardly say that I write always for my own personal gratification, whether my compositions are short stories, or romances, or essays, or novels. But I confess I have a special weakness for novels. I would like to write novels—many of them. That is about as far as the discovery of my future extends. I may say, by the way, that my new book, which is shortly to appear, is a romance, and will be called "The Food of the Gods." It will first appear as a serial in "Pearson's Magazine" and the 'Cosmopolitan."

THE complimentary banquet to Lord Northcote, the new Governor-General of the Commonwealth, by the Australians in London, has been definitely fixed for the 1st of December. The Hon. Alfred Lyttelton, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has accepted the invitation of the committee to preside.

MR S. R. CROCKETT is the subject of an amusing story by Robert Barr in the October "Idler," In Mr. Crockett's earlier years, he visited London and was invited to lunch by a publisher "of rather peculiar character," who at times imagined he was very poor, and became stringently economical. In Mr. Crockett's presence the publisher was to suggest the Hotel Cecil as the scene of the lunch, whereupon Mr. Barr was to propose they should go to one of the foreign restaurants in Soho, which would be much cheaper. The plot succeeded, but there is one Soho restaurant which is appallingly expensive, and it was there that Mr. Barr engaged a table. When the publisher saw the bill he returned ashen pale, scribbled on a leaf of his notebook and passed it under the table to Mr. Barr, requesting him to "Pass £5 to me under the table and keep on talking to Crockett so he won't see what you are doing." Mr. Barr happened to have £5, and passed it. He thought at the time it was a good joke on the host, but now he "has his doots," as the £5 has never been refunded.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

FIRE AT THE VATICAN.

The Library in Danger.

GOVERNMENT AID CALLED IN.

LONDON, November 2.

Three of the rooms in the Vatican above the celebrated library were burned yesterday evening.

His Holiness the Pope fearing that the Papal firemen were not sufficient ordered a call to be made for the Italian firemen.

The Under Secretary of the Interior, the Prefect of Police, and the Mayor followed, and these were invited to enter, and directed the operations to extinguish the fire.

This is the first time since the fall of the temporal Power that Italian functionaries have entered the Vatican in an official capacity.

RUSSIA IN MUKDEN.

Price of a Bandit's Head.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT TROUBLED.

Reuter wires from Peking that the Chinese Government is greatly purturbed over the Russian entry into Mukden, and is appealling to the friendly Legations for help and advice.

The Chinese official version is that a notorious brigand was appointed chief of one of the bands of irregular police which the Russians were organising, and that after repeated applications the Russians surrendered him to a Chinese officer who promptly decapitated him without trial.

The Russian then demanded the officer's excecution within five days otherwise they would occupy Mukden. The Foreign Office which says it misunderstood the time limit was negotiating with M. de Lessar when the news of the re-occupation arrived.

BRITAIN AND UNITED STATES.

Postal Treaty.

The British Embassy at Washington has negotiated a parcel post treaty between the United States and Hongkong, and has opened the question of a penny postage between the same places.

THE ADEN HINTERLAND.

Another Skirmish.

CASUALTIES IN BOMBAY INFANTRY.

An officer and several men of the 23rd Bombay Infantry have been wounded in a skirmish in the Aden hinterland.

MAGNETIC PHENOMENA.

Effects on Telegraphs.

FRANCE CUT OFF FROM THE WORLD.

LONDON, November 1.

France was isolated as regards telegraphic communication with Europe and America for a part of yesterday, but internal communication was not disturbed. It is ascribed to magnetic phenomena due to seismic disturbances.

The British Post Office notified that earth currents had greatly interfered with the Telegraphs yesterday.

CENTRAL AFRICA.

Result of a French Expedition.

LAKE ASSAL ANNEXED.

M. Lagarde has returned to Jibutil from his tour in Danakil where he has hoisted the French flag at Lake Assal.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.

Distress and Damage in Italy.

INUNDATIONS IN ENGLAND.

Serious floods have taken place in Lombardy and Venetia causing much damage and suffering.

The rainfall in England continues intermittently.

The Thames is rising steadily and there are serious floods especially between Windsor and Oxford.

The bearer in the employ of Mr. Adams, Assistant Station Master of Jhansi, who ran amok on the 6th October and made a desperate attempt on the lives of Mrs. Adams and a khansama, named Mahomed Ali, was arraigned before Mr. Panday, the City Magistrate of Jhansi, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment. Both Mrs. Adams and the khansama are now convalescent, and were sufficiently recovered to give their evidence at the trial.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY)

GERMAN HISTORIAN DEAD.

Professor Mommsen.

HIS APPEAL TO THE ENGLISH.

LONDON, November 1.

The death is announced of Theodore Mommsen, the historian.

Theodore Mommsen, German historian, was born in 1817 at Garding, in Schleswig. He was educated by his father, and at the Universities of Altona and Kiel. From 1844-47 he travelled in France and Italy, working at Roman inscriptions. Returning to Germany in 1848, he wrote a series of articles for the "Schleswig-Holstein Journal," and soon after was made the editor. The same year he was appointed Professor of Law at Leipzig, but becoming mixed up in political affairs lost it. Since 1852 he has been Law Professor at Zurich, Breslau (1854), Berlin (1858), Leipzig (1874). He afterwards returned to Berlin, and was appointed perpetual Secretary of the Academy of Science. From 1873-82 he was a Deputy in the Prussian Parliament. In 1882 he was tried, at the instance of Bismarck, for slander, but was acquitted twice, first at Berlin and afterwards at Leipzig. His magnificent library at Charlottenberg was destroyed by fire in 1880. He is best known by his great work, "The History of Rome."

Dr. Mommsen was one of the most absent-minded of men. In a sketch of some famous Berlin professors it is told how once during the half-hour's drive from Berlin to Charlottenberg the tramcar in which he rode went badly off the line. The rest of the passengers shifted, the horses were removed, and the stranded vehicle was left until help could be found. But Mommsen remained reading his book. An hour later the sound of levers and jacks and the plunging of horses' hoofs aroused him from his reverie. Rising from his seat, he went to the door, and with the most complete unconcern imaginable remarked, "I suppose we have come to a stand-still!"

Honours.—Legion of Honour, Grand Cross of S. Maurice and Lazarus.

His Principal works were "De Collegiis et soldatis Romanorum" (1843), "History of Rome" (1853-56), "Chronicles of Senator Cassiodorus" (1861), "Corpus Inscriptionum Latinarum (1863), Digesta recognovit (1890), though he also wrote many others.

A GERMAN'S APPEAL TO THE ENGLISH.

Almost the last words written by Professor Mommsen were these:—Never let us forget, it was once said by a French statesman, that peace would be impossible between the two nations, if men were constantly to stir up the one against the other. He spoke of France and England; what he said applies to-day, only too well to England and Germany. We are in presence of a serious danger if nothing is done to check the growth of mutual suspicion, the exaggeration of petty differences of opinion and conflicts of interests into State affairs, the irresponsible incitements on the side both of the English and of the German press. Unless the far-seeing and serious men of both nations can succeed in bringing about a change, we shall glide into a war though the war may be one in which the cannon's voice is not heard.

Why is it that the wholesome and necessary criticism which all nations exercise towards one another, and on which modern civilisation largely depends, seems to degenerate into race hatred, that the beneficent flame threatens to become a consuming fire? In spite of the danger of re-opening old wounds, which are now healing, I do not hesitate to express the opinion that this turn of affairs has been brought about by the late war in South Africa. The attitude shown towards this war by the German nation, in word and action, was regarded, and I suppose is still regarded, by the great majority of Englishmen, as an outburst of our hatred of England.

Now that what has happened belongs to history, a calmer view may perhaps find admittance, even on the other side of the Channel. Every act of a civilised State, from regicide down to the misdeeds of petty officers and policemen, is subject, not only to the judicial and political control of the nation itself, but also to the forum of the public opinion of the whole civilised world. That in the case of the South African War the verdict of this court of justice assigned the blame, or at any rate the greater part of the blame, to England, will not be denied by Englishmen themselves; and, since the war was waged against our kinsfolk, this moral opposition naturally found its strongest and most lasting expression in Holland and Germany. When the burghers of the two little Teutonic republics were fighting to resist annexation to the British Empire, we had the same feelings as every Englishman would have, if the German Government—absit omen—should take the fancy to add to the German Empire the German-speaking Swiss republics. The vigorous expression of these feelings, perhaps most vigorously expressed among those who had in old days been enthusiastic admirers of England, and who recalled the political attitude of the English Government and the English nation towards Italy and Greece could not but give offence in England; but is it too much, if we ask to-day that Englishmen too should understand these feelings?

I do not intend to assert that what was done and written in Germany against England proceeded exclusively from such motives. We have our national fools—"Pan-Germans" is their name in our country—who believe in a special Teutonic Adam, concentrating in his own person all the glories of the human spirit. We have, together with the justifiable wish to take and hold our place in the sun, long with other nations, in commerce, in sea power, and in colonisation outside Europe, also envy and hatred towards older and more fortunate rivals. But I know that I speak not only for myself, but for the best, and, at the same time, for the great majority, of the German people, when I say that, though we have no doubt disapproved and shall continue to disapprove a single act of the English nation we yet feel ourselves more nearly akin, and in every respect more intimately allied, to them than to any other nation. The English language is, after all, in its main elements Saxon; and Shakespeare has been the spiritual deliverer of our country, and in fact the father of its poetry.

Nor is the attitude of Germany to the new English Imperialism in any way a hostile one. From a large point of view, every increase of the weight which England asserts in the politics of the world is certainly no disadvantage for the future of Germany. If England, by drawing closer the unity of her Empire, succeeds in warding off the dangers which the last war in particular has disclosed, that will no more injure our vital interests, than English interests were injured by the conversion of the German Zollverein into the German Empire. We may hold fast to the hope that, in the fearful crisis which our civilisation will probably have to meet, England and Germany will stand together as they did once, when, at La Belle Alliance, they united to put a term to the preponderance of France.

I look back over a long life: of what I hoped for my own nation and for the world at large, only a small part has been fulfilled. But the holy alliance of the nations has been the aim of my young days, and is still the leading star of my old age. And still I hold the creed, that German and Englishman are destined to go forward hand in hand.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

A CRIMINAL'S SUCCESS.

Hunted for a Year.

EXTRADITION REFUSED.

LONDON, November 1.

The Irish agrarian criminal Lynchehaun, who upwards of a year ago myteriously escaped from prison in the West of Ireland where he was serving a sentence for attempted murder, was lately arrested at Indianopolis where his extradition was demanded. The Federal Judge, however, yesterday, refused his extradition because the offence, though a brutal one, was political.

[Lynchehaun was convicted on a charge of attempting to murder Agnes McDonald, a landed proprietress. During the extradition trial at Indianapolis, the prisoner, despite the objections raised by the British Government counsel, was allowed to tell the story of his fight with Agnes McDonald. He said that her acts made her a terror to her tenantry. At the secret meeting of the revolutionary brotherhood of which he was an officer, it was decided to burn her barns and frighten her back to England. The incendiary was chosen by lot, and the witness did not know who he was. Four nights after the meeting an alarm was sounded, and the tenantry turned out to save with one hand and destroy with the other. The witness ran after the landlady to warn her not to go too near the burning sheep barns, but she turned and with a revolver tried to shoot him, and struck him with her hand. He thereupon struck her, and a crowd of peasants beat her. He struck her in accordance with the orders of the brotherhood.]

THE VICEROY'S LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, November 2.

The official programme of next Wednesday's Legislative Council meeting comprises the introduction of the Universities Bill, the passing of the Extradition Bill, and the Central Provinces Municipalities Bill.

THE SULEIK POST AT ADEN.

ATTACKS BY ARABS.

SIMLA, November 2.

The General Officer Commanding Aden reports under date 30th October that for several days the post of Suleik on the lines of communication has been fired on by Kotaibi Arabs, and that on the 28th October a small column under Colonel Scallon was sent to drive them off. In so doing Captain Lloyd Jones, attached to the 102nd Grenadiers, and seven sepoys of the 123rd Rifles, were wounded, one of them since dead. The wounded are doing well.

THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, November 2.

Sir Andrew and Lady Fraser with the Misses Fraser arrived in Calcutta this morning. Sir Andrew took charge of the Lieutenant-Governorship immediately from Mr. Bourdillon who leaves to-night for Bangalore.

THE AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

GARRISON ARTILLERY vs THE LANCASHIRES.

POONA, November 2.

The finals in the Aga Khan Hockey Tournament were played this afternoon in the presence of a large concourse of spectators. Several ladies and gentlemen were present amongst whom was Lieutenant-General Sir Archibald Hunter, the Lancashire Regiment mustering in a large body. The match lay between the Royal Garrison Artillery from Colaba and the East Lancashire Regiment. The game was very hotly contested, especially towards the close, when the Lancashires had much they could do to prevent the Artillery from scoring. The match opened with a slight advantage to the Artillery who ran the ball well up the field and threatened the goal of the Lancashires, who, however, soon equalised matters, and shortly afterwards commenced acting on the offensive, taking the ball repeatedly near the Artillery and threatening to score. The Artillery defended pluckily, and now and again had the ball up, but they generally had to fall back and defend their quarters. About fifteen minutes after the play began a good long drive from the end of the field placed the ball in front of the Lancashire's goal, from which it was cleverly driven in. The Artillery woke up and drove the ball back into Lancashire quarters, but was immediately afterwards carried back. Within another three minutes the Lancashires succeeded in putting another. Nothing further resulted during the remaining half, the ball mostly hanging about the Artillery goal who showed a decided improvement in the second half, pushing matters vigorously and pressing the Lancashires near the goal. So effectually did they play that within five minutes they scored one goal. Thereafter the advantage lay all with them though not with success. For fully ten minutes the Gunners had the ball before the Lancashire goal. A desperate fighting ensued at several corners where Corporal Granger, the Lancashire goal-keeper, distinguished himself in keeping the ball out and the Artillery from scoring. The Lancashires had fine rushes up the field, but had again to defend their goal in one of these rushes, and succeeded in making another goal five minutes before the call of time, winning by three goals to one.

Both teams were then drawn up. Before the presentation General Sir Hunter said:—It gave him great pleasure to give the cup that evening to the winning team. The match had been contested in a most hearty manner which afforded much pleasure to all who witnessed it. He complimented Lieutenant Galbraith who received the cup upon his excellent training which his team had apparently received. They played with great kill, dash, and combination, and moreover with great good temper. He congratulated them upon the success achieved, especially as he heard that that was the first Hockey Tournament in which they had entered. The losers, however, were not to be discredited. They played an excellent game all round. He believed that the best team had won and they were further to be complimented in having won the cup in the first year of the presentation by H. H. the Aga Khan who deserved to be thanked for his generosity. A large beautiful cup bearing the inscription was then presented to Lieutenant Galbraith. Cheers were given for Sir Archibald Hunter, for H. H. the Aga Khan, for the Artillery and the Lancashires, and the tournament came to a successful conclusion.

SERIOUS AFFRAY NEAR BANGALORE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, November 2.

An extraordinary affray in which firearms were freely used occurred here last evening about seven miles out of Bangalore. A party of 200 grass cutters of the 28th Light Cavalry were set upon by the villagers who turned out with guns and absolete pistols charged with slugs and fired on the grass cutters, in the course of which one sepoy and four grass cutters were variously injured by small shots. Intelligence of the affray having reached the regimental lines a party of Sowars rode out, and were defiantly received by many hundred villagers variously armed. Further disturbance then took place, in the course of which the village was set fire to by somebody, seventeen huts being burned down. Colonel Georges, commanding the 28th Cavalry, was early on the spot with the civil police and matters were quieted down, but the magisterial enquiry is now pending. Bad blood appears to be the cause of the affray, the villagers objecting to grass being removed from the waste land around the assigned tract. The disturbance is said to have been rather well organized by the villagers.

DEPARTURES FROM MYSORE.

Prince Narasaraj Urs, brother of the Maharajah of Mysore, passed through Bangalore from his capital to-day on his way to Ajmere to join the Rajkumar College for three years. He was accompanied by the Maharajah's A. D. C. and his local tutor.

The second Princess of Mysore also passed through Bangalore this afternoon on her way to Bellary. She is attended by Colonel McGann, the Durbar Physician, and goes away from Mysore to benefit by the drier air of Bellary. Her Highness suffers from affection of the lungs.

GUJARAT SOCIAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BARODA, November 2.

A deputation from the Gujarat Social Reform Association of Ahmedabad waited upon his Highness the Gaekwar yesterday. His Highness was pleased to accept the patronship of the Association and gave a donation of Rs. 1,000.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIMLA, November 2.

Brevet-Major Crocker, 1st Royal Munster Fusiliers, and Captain Fox Royal Irish Rifles, are appointed to the Army Service Corps.

Sergeant-Major Foster, 1st Royal Irish Rifles, is promoted to be Quartermaster of the same Battalion.

Captain Shakespear, 4th Lancers, reverts to Regimental employ from the Remount Department.

Major Campbell, 6th Cavalry, becomes second in-Command of the 11th Lancers.

Second-Lieutenant Hastings, Manchester Regiment, is attached to the 1st Royal Sussex Regiment as an India Army candidate.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Shearer, Indian Medical Service, is appointed Staff Officer, Army Bearer Corps, Punjab Division, and Colonel W. L. Chester, Royal Army Medical Corps, to be Principal Medical Officer, Peshawar District.

The following changes amongst Inspectors of Ordnance Machinery are ordered:—Captains Hunter and Brown from Indian to the Home Establishment; Major Clarke from the North-Western Frontier Defences to the Bombay Defences; Lieutenant Noble is posted to the Hoogly Defences and Lieutenant Adams to the North-West frontier Defences, Attock.

The undermentioned Veterinary officers proceed to England on relief:—Veterinary Majors Fowler and Barry, Captains Stratton and Tatam, and Lieutenant Bolton. The following will be brought on the Home Establishment on termination of their present leave on medical certificate:—Veterinary Captains Howson and Holmes and Lieutenants Wilson and Anthony.

Major-General Christopher, Director-General of Supply and Transport, will be leaving Simla on tour about the 12th November.

It is very satisfactory to know, says a home correspondent, that Lieutenant-Colonel Callwell, R.A., the well-known military writer, specially known for his book on "Small Wars," has been appointed to the Intelligence Division of the War Office, which is fast developing into our "General Staff." Colonel Callwell is one of the last of our coming military writers, and his books always show careful research, a most valuable qualification for his present appointment.

Captain C. A. Elliott, Royal Engineers, has been directed to proceed to Sikkim for employment on engineering work.

The 104th Wellesleys Rifles at Fort Sandeman will be relieved by the 117th Mahrattas from Bombay about the middle of March next.

Captain A. T. Beckwith has been appointed Adjutant of the 1st Battalion, Hampshire Regiment, vice Captain Bewshire, resigned.

Major A. R. Reade, Welsh Regiment, will be placed on retired pay on the 24th December next, on attaining 48 years of age.

Lieutenant W. R. Coningham, 2nd Battalion, Welsh Regiment, a candidate for the Indian Army, has been posted to the 33rd Punjabis.

Arrivals: November 2.—Thorne, Lieutenant, Bombay, 103rd Madras Infantry, on duty, from Satara.

Williams, Vety. Lieutenant, Bombay, A. V. D., on leave, from Neemuch.

Brown, Lieutenant, Bombay, Warwick Regiment, on examination leave from Ahmednagar.

Vincent, Lieutenant, Bombay, 129th Baluchis, on Field Service, Somaliland, from Karachi.

Savage, 2nd-Lieutenant, Bombay, 32nd Lancers, on leave, from Loralai.

O'Neil, Lieutenant, Madras, I. M. S., on examination leave, from Ellichpur.

Bamford, 2nd-Lieutenant, Madras, Leicester Regiment, proceeding home from Madras.

Rawlins, Lieutenant, Bengal, RFA, on duty, from Cawnpore.

Drinan, Lieutenant, Bengal, Sussex Regiment, on leave, from Sitapur.

Somner, Lieutenant, Punjab, I M S on sick leave from Mian Meer.

Barton, Captain, Punjab, RF A, on transfer, from Campbellpur.

Departures: November 2.—Molyneux, Captain, Punjab, 12th Cavalry, on furlough, to England.

Hunt, Lieutenant, Punjab, 25th P. I., from leave to Peshawar.

Abbet, Lieutenant-Colonel, Punjab, R. E. on furlough, to England.

Knox, Captain, Punjab, 58th N. Rifles, on furlough, to England.

Anderson, Colonel, Punjab, A A G, on duty, to Rawalpindi.

Frost, Major, Punjab, I M S, on duty, to Bakloh.

Hamilton, Captain, Punjab, IMS, from medical certificate to Meerut.

Bradshaw, Captain, Bengal, 9th Gurkhas, on furlough, to Europe.

Dibben, Vety. Major, Bengal, A V D, from leave, to Lucknow.

Hucke, Captain, Bombay, The Buffs, off leave, to Ajmere.

Cunningham, Colonel, Bombay, Rl, Scots, off leave, to Kamptee.

Henderson, Lieutenant, Bombay, R E, on leave, to Europe.

Mayne, Captain, Bombay, R G A, on medical certificate to England.

Hutchinson, Lieutenant, Bombay, 122nd Rajputana Infantry, on leave, to England.

Jones, Lieutenant-Colonel, Ms, R E, on leave to England.

La Coste, Lieutenant, Ms, Warwick Regiment, on leave, to England.

THE LONDON COMEDY COMPANY.

"HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR."

The Bombay theatrical season was opened most auspiciously last evening at the Novelty Theatre by the London Comedy Company. It is two years since the theatre-going public of this city has had an opportunity of witnessing comedy, and the new venture was greeted by them with appreciation. The house was crowded. The piece selected for production was "His Excellency the Governor," a particularly happy choice for the opening night. It is described as a farcical romance, but throughout the whole of the three acts is an under-current of satire which would be more quickly appreciated and detected than in England. The scene is laid in the Amandaland Islands during the season of the blooming of the aloes, the dust from which remarkable flower is supposed to possess the magic power of instilling love into the hearts of all upon whom it falls. When the play opens, the natives are in an unsettled state owing to the introduction of a new marriage law. Upon this foundation the fabric of an extremely interesting farce is erected. The whole of the male residents at Government House fall in love with the daughter of the Colonial Secretary who happens to be paying a visit at the time. The native rising affords abundant scope for the accomplishment of such doughty deeds as are necessary in a romantic stay; and finally when a sufficient number of gentlemen have aspired to the hand of the same lady and a sufficient number of farcical contretemps have been arranged, the native rising proves to be a hoax, and the lady selects the lover of her choice.

The caste was an admirable one. It is headed by Mr. Arthur Dennis, who assumes the role of "His Excellency the Governor, Sir Montagu Martin." He imbues the part with abundance of dry humour. Mr. F. Clive, who is not unknown in India gave an admirable presentation of "His Edcellency's Private Secretary." His love-making was extremely farcical, and he brought down the house as the curtain fell on the second act. The part of the "Colonial Secretary," a gentleman who by the way affects an eyeglass, was taken by Mr. J. R. Turnbull, and though his role did not give him a great deal of scope he made the most of the material entrusted him. The serious part was well taken by Mr. Harry Kendall. On the other side of the role was Miss Gwladys Morris who assumed the character of an adventuress "Stell de Gex." She is an accomplished aetress and the part she took in the play had much to do with its success. Miss Phyllis Manners played the role of a peculiar hypochondriacal widow, and she too acted with extreme ability. As "Ethel Carlton" Miss Grace Richardson was at once frankly charming and gracefully clever. The piece will be repeated this evening.

THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In the issue of the "Bombay Gazette" of the 12th August last, there appeared an article under the heading "The Blind," advocating general and industrial education of that long neglected class. In this connection it is necessary to state that the Punjab, Madras, and Bombay have begun to do something in this direction. In the article under reference it is stated that Mr. P. C. Taraporewala desires to introduce the education of the blind after studying the same in Great Britain and other European countries. For all this he deserves credit and appreciation.

The blind of Great Britain and Ireland were educated on the raised letter systems advocated by the seeing Managers of the Blind Institutes before the year 1868. All these systems had their birth in the besire of the well-disposed seeing towards their Blind brethren, but they failed to produce that good which their progenitors thought they would; for the seeing could not realise the difficulties of the blind, and hence they could not remove them.

A number of gentlemen brought into use raised letter systems known under the names of Valentin, Haiiy, Gall, Alston, Howe, and others. Dr. Armitage says in his book "On the Education and the Employment of the Blind" that these have been abandoned "in consequence of the difficulty of feeling and thereby making out any of these modifications of the Roman letter." This brought into existence various other characters divisible into two main classes, viz., those composed of lines and those composed of points. The line characters of Moon, Lucas, and Frere then came into use. Of these the Moon system was much in use for some years, and suited well the hardened pulps of the fingers of the blind; and this system still finds a place in some parts of Great Britain and Ireland.

It is no wonder that the line system had to give way also on account of its difficulty of writing. Dr. Armitage says that "these systems are written in a very imperfect way." Hence arose the difficulty in the way of the blind interchanging their thoughts by means of the types they used for reading.

I now come to the Point system which is now in use all over the civilized world. Dr. Amritage says that the Braille system was invented by Mr. Louis Braille, a blind pupil of the Institution des Jeunes Aveugles in Paris, was introduced in 1829, and has now become the only method used in France both for printing and writing. It is almost exclusively used in every school for the blind in Europe, British North America, Mexico, Brazil, Australia, Egypt, and in several Institutions of the United States. It has been recommended for adoption by every European Congress of Educators of the Blinds since 1878. This system admits of 62 possible combinations and is well suited to the fingers of the blind. It also affords an easy method of intercommunication between the blind by means of letters, magazines, &c., books of various subjects have been, and are being, written and embossed for the use of the English-knowing blind by the B. and F. B. Association; and the same is being done for the blind on the Continent and in America.—Yours, &c.,

NILKANTRAI DAYABHAI, L.M. & S.,
Principal, The V. M. School for the Blind.

In the first days of October, the German Admiralty made in the utmost secrecy a trial at Kiel of the new sub-marine boat built in the dockyards of that port by a young Spanish engineer. The propulsion of the vessel is managed by electricity and it moves several metres deep under water. It carries three persons who can remain under water twenty-four hours without renewing the air. Prince Henry of Prussia directed the trial.

The Japanese Shipping Company, "San-You" proposes to establish a regular steamer service between the Japanese port Shimonoseki and the Korean port Fusan. This new line will considerably shorten the route from Tokio to Korea. The town of Fusan is moreover of importance, being the terminus of the railway line now in course of construction, which will connect Fusan with the Korean capital Seoul.

M. de Plehve, Russian Minister of the Interior, has just made a tour through Siberia, visiting the towns of Omsk, Irkutsk, Tschelyabinsk and Tomsk, where he was in the middle of October. The object of his journey was to study the question of the colonisation of Siberia by peasants from certain impoverished districts of Central Russia. It is also said that M. de Plehve, acting in conformity with the express wishes of the Tsar, was arranging for the repatriation of the Russian students who were exiled to Siberia in consequence of the University riots.

SPORT IN ENGLAND.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

COVERED COURT TENNIS.

THE PROFESSIONAL GOLF TOURNAMENT.

LONDON, October 16.

Although the football season is not yet two months old, several teams in the Association and Southern Leagues have shown form so superior to any of their opponents that their chances of ultimately winning the championships are great and they have only to maintain their form to gain the honour. In the first Division of the Association League Sheffield United have, so far, carried all before them, having won every one of the half-dozen matches played. In the Second Division of the same League Woolwich Arsenal have an almost better record, for while they have done exactly the same in the matter of winning games their goal record is much better than their seniors. Sheffield have scored sixteen goals against eight, and Woolwich twenty-four against one, really a remarkable achievement. These figures certainly speak well for the attacking and defending abilities of the team. But the Arsenal men have one club on whom they will have to keep an eye. Preston North End have suddenly come to life again, and their record although not quite so good as their opponents is excellent. They have not yet been beaten but unlike the arsenal they have drawn one game and in consequence have one point less to their credit. Nor have they scored so many goals, but for all that their play during the season has shown what mettle they are made of and if they finish either first or second when the season draws to a close and thus earn promotion to the First Division nobody would be surprised. A Southern League team that has come on this season in a remarkable manner is Luton who at the present moment head the "table." Last year Luton won only ten games out of thirty and last thirteen finishing up eleventh on the list. But this year there has been a big change, and they have started off by playing seven games without losing one. True, they have only been successful on three occasions, but the fact that they have not been beaten stamps them as being more than useful. They are the only club in the Southern League who have not yet suffered defeat. Although Luton have started so well, there are two or three teams who will fight hard for the premier position. Southampton, Millwall, Playmouth, Argyle, Portsmouth, and Reading are all combinations that are practically as good as the leaders, and another month will probably see a big change in the order. More curious than Luton's rise has been Tottenham Hotspur's fall. They have taken a long time to get into their stride, but now they have at last won a game their supporters are hoping that the worst has passed and that better things are in store for the Spurs.

Some capital games are down for decision to-morrow. One of the most interesting fixtures in the senior division is that between the leaders, Sheffield United and Wolverhampton Wanderers. The latter team have showed very good form so far—they have won four games out of six—and they are pretty certain to give their opponents a good game. It is hardly likely, however, that the "Wolves" will prove successful, for Sheffield United on their own ground are probably the most formidable side in the two Leagues. The other Sheffield club, the Wednesday, have a big task on hand. They have to meet Sunderland on the latter club's ground. These two opponents have both played seven games, and the Sheffielders have won four and the Wearsiders five. By drawing two games, however, the Wednesday tie with Sunderland, who have lost two matches, for third place with ten points each. The tussle should be a great one, and a drawn game would occasion no surprise. Manchester City are maintaining the form which they showed when in the Second Division, and with the advantage of ground in their favour they will probably defeat Aston Villa. It would be quite a pleasant change to see Small Heath break their spell of ill-luck and win a match. They are having a most disastrous season. The truth being told, however, the Heathens are finding the company a little too good for them. They are at home to-day, their opponents being the Blackburn Rovers. The latter cannot be described as a very formidable side, and with a little luck Small Heath may possibly add to the two points with which they are credited and which has been obtained by means of two drawn games. West Bromwitch Albion have made a very moderate start but an improvement is certain to take place. Notts Forest visit them to-morrow, and the Foresters will probably find their opponents hard to beat. The matches in the Second Division do not promise to be quite so interesting as usual. To start with Woolwich Arsenal are not engaged. Preston North End, who are at home, will have to play terribly badly to be beaton by Leicester Fosse, while the Bolton Wanderers, who are also playing on their own ground, will probably defeat Gainsborough Trinity. Manchester United and Bristol City both have to go away, the former having Lincoln City as their opponents and the latter Stockport County. Both the visiting teams should win. All the Southern League teams are engaged in the battle for points with the exception of Luton and Wellingborough. Victories for Southampton and Millwall will place them both above Luton for the time being but the Luton will have a game on hand. The Saints have to visit Queen's Park Rangers, and this should be a first-rate tussle. Southampton are probably the better team, but as the Rangers will be at home they may possibly just win. Millwall should have little difficulty in defeating Fulham, whom they meet at Millwall. There is no doubt about Playmouth Argyle being a good side, and Kettering who visit them to-morrow, will probably suffer defeat.

The covered court lawn tennis season as distinct from the grass season closed on Thursday at Queens Club with the last open match in the London Championship. Lawn tennis votaries will, of course, continue to wield the racquet under cover throughout the winter, but there will be no more open tournaments for their benefit until next year. Both at home and abroad the past season has been one of unalloyed success and though covered courts being expensive to maintain are limited in number their patrons have steadily increased and until now when the leading players are at their respective capitals it is extremely difficult to secure a court without advance booking. Many men prefer a wood floor with a roof overhead to the best grass court in the country and it certainly looks as if the demand for more winter courts will have to be met. A striking testimony to the advance of young foreign players was afforded on the Auteuil courts at Paris last Easter when at the French championship meeting M. Decugis barely twenty-one years of age, defeated the English holder of the title Mr. Ritchie. M. Decugis has perfected a graceful and aggressive style and when his present military service gives him more liberty to engage in his favourite pastime he should prove a match for most of the other leading English exponents. After Paris the next great meeting was at Stockholm where the Crown Prince organised a highly successful international tournament in May on two magnificent new courts the loftiest in existence. The Crown Prince who is a player of considerable merit himself took part and carried off the Mixed Doubles. The Stockholm Cup was won by Mr. Ritchie who with Mr. R. B. Hough also secured the Doubles. Following the Swedish tournament came the English championships, at Queen's Club, which received unusual attention from the public and were the most successful from a gallery point of view that have ever been held. The Dohertys as usual carried all before them. The younger won the singles by defeating Mr. G. W. Hillyard in the challenge round the brothers triumphed in the doubles for the sixth successive year and "H. L" and Miss Toupie Lowther were victorious in the mixed doubles. Miss Lowther again became lady champion of the covered courts. The meeting was noteworthy by the way for the extraordinary length of a set between the Dohertys and Messrs. Hillyard and Cazalet no less than thirty-four games being scored. After Queen's there was naturally a long interval during which the grass tournaments attracted a large entry, but at Craigside a month ago the Welsh championship drew a goodly array of talent and was productive of at least one surprise. This was the well merited success of Mr. R. P. Hough who defeated the four-times holder of the title, Mr. Caridia, and thus became Welsh champion for the first time. The meeting at Queen's suffered somewhat through the absence of the Dohertys from the open events but some good play was nevertheless witnessed and the success of Mr. Gore in the open Singles was very popular, the ex-champion despite his years showing as good form as he has ever done in his life. It only remains to be said that Queen's continues to remain the home and centre of covered court play and while its committee continue to exert such a beneficial influence over the game, there is never likely to be any decline in this respect.

The Professional Golfers' tournament, at Sunningdale terminated in the victory of James Braid, of Romford, over Edward Ray, of Ganton, who were left in to contest the final match from an original entry of 164 competitors. The players had to go twice round the 18-holes course. Consequent upon heavy rain the greens were extremely wet, and, despite the dreadfully heavy going, a large number of spectators followed the progress of the match. In the morning the play was remarkably even, the first four holes being halved in five, six, four, and three respectively, but Ray won the fifth after reaching the green with two grand drives. Braid made all square at the next, and at the turn the men were still level, Ray going out in 38 to Braid's 39. A little bad luck at the tenth hole put Ray off his game, and he did not recover until Braid, by means of sure driving and putting, had placed himself three up. Ray then brought off some wonderful drives and halved at 13 and 14, won at 15 in a splendid three, halved again at 16, and then completed a grand spell of work by beating Braid in four at the seventeenth hole. Facing the home green Ray got near the hole in two, both superb drives, but he then played indifferently, and enabled Braid to effect a lucky halve in five. Braid was thus one up at the end of the first round, the full scores being—Ray, 38; and Braid, 39. On resuming after lunch, Braid found the first green in three, and won in five; and although Ray halved at the next, Braid captured the third hole in three with a lovely five yards putt. A magnificent drive and a putt by each man caused the fourth to be halved in two, and the match proceeded, with Braid always playing the steadiest, until the turn, when the Scot was three up, having finished the nine holes in 39, to Ray's 41. At the tenth Braid appeared beaten with a half stymie, but he found the hole with a wonderful three yards putt, and won in three, but after halving the eleventh, he lost the next through missing a simple putt at half a yard. Braid got on the thirteenth green in one, and won at three to four, and the next two holes being halved. Braid won the match and tournament by four up and three to play. Braid thus receives £100 and a gold medal, Ray £30 and a silver medal, Taylor and Coburn £15 and a bronze medal each, and A. Herd, A H. Toogood, Forrester, and Rowland Jones, all £10 a-piece.

The final struggle for the Northern Counties Teamswimming Championship attracted a large crowd to the Bacup bath on Saturday. Hyde were fortunate in having the right to contest the final, inasmuch as it was through Osborne's disqualification that they secured it. It is not a little curious that the Osborne officials who were keen advocates of the policy of one man one club, should have erred in including in their team an ineligible swimmer. It seems as if fate was against them for since they first won championship honours they have never been without some one of them, whilst this season they have lost everything. Hyde have been more fortunate, but though in water-polo they have no superior this season, in team-swimming they are less formidable, while Tyldesley have always been stronger in this direction. The chance of adding further laurels caused the Hyde people to whip up their forces. Tyldesley, however, always appeared to have the advantage, and led for half the distance, when Hyde's middle men reduced the margin, and the race assumed an interesting phase. Platt's effort, followed by Addin Tyldesley, soon placed the result beyond doubt, and Tyldesley repeated their success of 1901 by a dozen yards. The championship was instituted in 1892, and the names of two clubs only appear on the W. J. Read shield as winners. Osborne won in 1892 and during the eight years following, but in 1901 lost to Tyldesley. Last year they regained the title, only to lose it again this year. The statement that the Baths Committee at Altrincham have under consideration the question of a new bath, will be gratifying news to the swimmers of that district. It was pointed out at the opening of the new one some twelve months ago that it was too small, and of this the Committee are convinced. At the gala held there last Wednesday the Chairman expressed his regret that only one gala a year was held. Experience has proved that in small baths galas can neither be held with comfort to the spectators nor with success. The smallness of the bath—for it is not only short but narrow—has prevented the club from making the progress anticipated, for visiting teams find the water space totally inadequate for either polo or life-saving contests. Hyde and Openshaw will meet in the final of the Northern Counties Polo Championship at Burslem on Thursday. Although the teams have met twice previously in the Manchester district competition, and Hyde have been successful on both occasions, the margin has been very small. On the present occasion, in a neutral bath with a specious water area, the result is by no means certain. Hyde appear to have the advantage. They have a more extensive experience and have travelled a good deal, while Openshaw have done little outside Lancashire. Still, Page created a very favourable impression when playing for the district last week in London, where much surprise was occasioned by his brilliant goal keeping, and with Bailey and Robinson in front of him and Mitchell or Monks at half back, and Gallagher, Davies, and Haigh forward Openshaw should present a formidable side. Hyde will be represented by their usual seven—namely, E. Wilkinson in goal, Wildgoose and Smith at back, R. Gray at half back, and Hodson G. Wilkinson, and Fowden forward. The amateur champion Billington was set a hard task last Tuesday in London—to beat Cavil's 300 yards record of 3min. 34 3-5sec.—and he was not equal to it. When this time was set up by the colonial in Liverpool just twelve months ago, he was in his best condition, and it was his desire to place some records on the book before he left this country that gave rise to the effort. Billington was eleven seconds outside the performance, which by lineal measure would mean about sixteen yards. It is not to be expected that Billington, swimming as he does night after night, can be in record breaking form, especially as there is now no longer any necessity to retain the best condition, seeing that all the individual championships have been concluded.

It is probable that short shooting excursions will be arranged for the Viceroy while at Alwar and Bharatpur on the way back from the Persian Gulf to Calcutta. At Agra Lord Curzon will pay a visit to the Taj, which according to some accounts has been injured to some extent by lightning, and needs careful repair.

It seems as if we have not heard the last of the case of Chaiman whose identity formed the subject of criminal proceedings before a Magistrate at Sukkur—he being claimed as husband by two Punjabi Mahomedan women while a wealthy Bania female had mistaken him for her own long lost boy. The Magistrate as we stated at the time decided that the accused was identical with the boy Chaiman who had run away from Sukkur years ago, but a fresh chapter of proceedings commenced with the institution of certain civil suits filed against Chaiman for the recovery of money he had borrowed at high interest in order to defend himself in the criminal court. The Civil Court passed decrees in favor of plaintiffs in execution of which his property has been attached, but here comes the difficulty. The property is in the possession of some trustees who object to the attachment on the ground that the defendant is not Chaiman at all. So the question of identity must be gone into "de novo." Four men have gone to the Punjab to make enquiries.

THE COLABA RECLAMATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is devoutly to be wished that the spirited protest of Brigadier-General Sir James Willcocks and others against housing work-people on the Kennedy Sea Face will have the effect of restraining the Bombay Improvement Trust from spoiling one of the best thoroughfares of Bombay and running the risk of importing disease into a comparatively healthy locality. The objections raised to the disfiguring of the Kennedy Sea Face are equally applicable to the Colaba Sea Face, but the residents of Colaba and all those who resort to the Colaba Sea Face for recreation have heard with consternation that it is the intention of the Trustees to erect temporary huts on the Colaba Sea Face for housing the numerous cartmen employed on the Colaba Reclamation and to permit the cartmen to keep their bullocks and carts near their huts in the open air at night. The work of erecting the huts has not yet commenced, but a number of cartmen are already camping in the open air during the night with their carts and bullocks and other belongings on the reclaimed portion of the foreshore, and indications are not wanting that an unsavoury native village will soon spring up on the spot. Can anything be more unwholesome? Already the foreshore is in some parts reeking with filth and the odour that comes to the residences opposite when there is a high wind makes one feel as if a constant string of Municipal carts filled with stable refuse were passing by the road, and a sickening atmosphere pervades the households night and day. I wonder how the Municipal Commissioner and the Health Officer can permit a nuisance so detrimental to health. It is said that the cartmen have been brought from the mofussil on low wages, under a promise that they will be provided with free quarters for themselves and their animals, and so for the sake of saving a little money the residents are subjected to all this annoyance and discomfort and risk to health. Why cannot the cartmen be accommodated at Worli or other places suitable for such people? If paid a couple of annas more per diem they would not mind staying a few miles away from the place where they have to work. Is it fair to establish a colony of such unclean people with their animals to windward of one of the healthiest parts of the city? The Improvement Trust was brought into existence with the object of freeing Bombay from plague, but from what it has been doing one would suppose that the sole object of its existence was to import disease into healthy places by shutting out or polluting the pure breezes of heaven, and causing overcrowding as a consequence of pulling down old houses before providing new ones.

Ever since the reclamation commenced the residents at Wodehouse Road have had to put up with a serious dust nuisance (except during the monsoon) but that infliction has been patiently borne as a thing that the Trustees could not help. The nuisance now complained of is avoidable, and if the Trustees persist in subjecting the residents to it the latter will have no alternative but to see if the law-courts of Bombay can give no relief. Yours, &c.,

A SUFFERER.

Colaba, November 2.

A BOMBAY ELECTRICIAN'S VISIT TO EDISON.

MR CARL JOST, to whose energy and enterprise Bombay owed almost its first introduction to electrical appliances, has been turning his present visit to Europe to excellent account. He has inspected all the more important engineering works on the Continent and Europe, and by way of setting a seal on his investigation of professional progress, has tripped across the Atlantic to worship at the shrine of Thomas Edison, the wizard of electricity. He has been fortunate enough to see and converse with the great inventor in his own laboratory, and writes in the most enthusiastic terms, both of his wonderful genius and his charming simplicity and affability. He journeyed down to Orange where Edison pursues his studies and experiments, and spent a whole day in the famed factory with the objective of studying the details of the new Edison storage battery which promises in a short time to work a complete revolution in the cost of electric traction both on land and water. He was delighted with his reception, which he states has made an impression on him that time cannot efface.

Though deep in experimental work, the inventor went forward at once to greet the stranger with a smile and a handshake, and on learning who he was and the object of his quest, personally explained the mechanism of the new cell, attending in the meanwhile, as is the privilege and competence of genius, to the work he had immediately on hand. Mr. Jost was conducted through every department of the interesting factory, and hardened though he was by a long and familiar acquaintance with electrical appliances, his wonder grew as each new invention was unfolded to his view. Despite the scepticism that prevails in some scientific quarters, Mr. Jost has great faith in the virtue of the new cell which in spite of a low voltage of 1·20 against 2 of the lead cell, gives a gain in weight and capacity of 30 per cent. He was shown a number of electric cars, fitted with these cells, which in appearance differ very slightly from the ordinary four-seated victoria. They run about 100 miles with one charge. The cells take up surprisingly little room, and it is difficult to detect the presence of the storage plates, which are effected by neither overcharge nor over-discharge. He intends bringing with him on his return to India a specimen, and is confident that it will surprise electricals out here. He has been appointed sole agent in India for these cells and is promised a supply early next year and will book orders as soon as he arrives. In connection with this visit he relates an incident characteristic of the Master's royal courtesy. When he entered Edison's motor car, which was to convey him to the station on the conclusion of his pilgrimage he discovered to his dismay that he had forgotten to ask for one of the storage plates. He mentioned the matter to his companion in the car, who was no other than Edison's manager, who told him to go back and ask the inventor himself, as he attended to everything connected with the new invention personally. Before Mr. Jost could dismount from the car Edison had heard of his want and going to the store-room selected a plate which he begged his visit or to accept as a souvenior. This generous deed of a true gentleman greatly moved the Bombay citizen who naturally writes rapturously of the circumstance. Mr. Jost is certainly to be congratulated on the excellent result of his enterprise and electricians in India will look forward to his return with much curiosity.—"India Engineering."

THEFT AT THE HONKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

MR. KURSONDAS CHHABILDAS, presiding at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, gave his decision in the case in which Bhawoo Gangaja, a pan seller of Thana, was charged with theft in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, on the 25th August last, of three currency notes for Rs. 1,000 each, twenty notes for Rs. 50 each, and a cheque drawn by Messrs. Forbes Forbes and Company. The Magistrate said that the accused had pleaded guilty voluntarily. Apart from his admission, there was in the case sufficient evidence which left not the slightest doubt in the mind of the court as to the accused being the culprit. Moreover, the property recovered by the police had been admitted by him to be part of, and purchased from, the proceeds of the stolen notes. Among this was 241-4 tolas of gold, five notes for Rs. 100 each, three for Rs. 20 each, five for Rs. 10 each, also a harmonium, an organ, and a quantity of new clothes. Accused said he was a mere pan seller at Thana, and it was improbable that a mere petty tradesman like him could have possessed such valuable articles and in an honest way. The pictures recovered from him showed he had a fancy for Ravi Varma's artistic pictures. Accused had admitted two previous convictions. His Worship convicted him of the charge of theft, and taking into consideration his previous convictions, sentenced him to two years' rigorous imprisonment of which two months were to be in solitary confinement and to receive thirty stripes. The property recovered was to be handed over to the Bank. The Savings Bank pass book was to be impounded in Court, pending a civil suit to be instituted by the Bank to recover the amount deposited as part of the stolen property.

LORD BALCARRES, the new Junior Lord, is one of the most interesting of the younger politicians. Before his marriage he lived in the East End. The new Bishop of London was the head of the Oxford House during his time, and officiated at his wedding. He is an art connoisseur, an earnest reformer and heir to the historic Crawford earldom.

THE MURDER OF A CEYLON PLANTER.

WHY SENTENCE WAS COMMUTED.

SIR WEST RIDGEWAY, Governor of Ceylon having commuted the sentence of death passed on two Cingalese servants convicted of the murder of M. Glanville, a Ceylon Planter, considerable feeling has been aroused among the planting community. His Excellency has therefore addressed a letter to the representative of the Planters on the Legislative Council in which he says:—There is no duty devolving on the Governor so responsible, or which affects his personal peace of mind so much, as that of the exercise of his prerogative of mercy. The King delegates to him the Royal prerogative, and for its exercise he is responsible to the King, and to no other man. I have, therefore, always declined to justify or explain my action in such matters.

In this case, however, the circumstances are peculiar. A planter has been brutally murdered under circumstances in which, apparently, there were and could be no extenuating elements; but, nevertheless, I have commuted the sentence of death which was passed on the accused in pursuance of the verdict of guilty returned by the jury. I am not surprised that my action has caused disquiet and discontent in your community, feelings which I particularly regret at this moment when I am naturally anxious that no cloud should darken the friendly relations which exist between them and me.

Moreover, I greatly sympathise with the feelings of the Planters in this matter. Many of you live in lonely and isolated localities, far away from the guardianship of the Law in the shape of Police or Magistrate. Your lives, and more still the lives of those near and dear to you, are at the mercy of the native population around you. As an almost invariable rule, you are as safe as if you were living in a London Square—perhaps safer, but now and then an outrage such as this brings home to you the danger which hangs over you, and you feel that, if the present happy state of things is to continue, not only must the Government vigorously and unrelentessly pursue the criminal, but when proved to be guilty and convicted, he should suffer death in order to deter others from following his example. With these views I am in complete accord.

I do not think anyone will impute to Government any slackness or indifference in dealing with the sad case in question. From the first I have given the matter my personal attention and I am convinced that the Police have done all that men can do, and that their exertions from beginning to end deserve the gratitude of your community as they have the approval of Government.

The accused have been brought to justice, convicted and sentenced to death, but nevertheless I have commuted the punishment from death to that of rigorous imprisonment for the maximum term. I am not surprised—I fully expected that my action would be condemned by many, and although, as I have stated, I do not consider myself responsible in my exercise of the prerogative of mercy to any man except the King, I think that it is desirable for more reasons than one, that I should frankly discuss the question with you, who represent the Planting Community in the Legislative Council.

Various objections are taken to my action. There are those who hold that the verdict of the jury should be unalterable and beyond the scope of any human interference. In other words they would abolish the Royal prerogative of mercy. They must first amend the British Constitution.

Then there are those, very few I hope, who contend that it is necessary that when a European is murdered, someone, whether guilty or innocent, should be sacrificed as a deterrent. I cannot even discuss so monstrous a proposition, and would only say that if the men who utter these idle words in moments of irresponsibility were called upon to sign the death warrant of a man, whom they believed to be innocent, they would shrink with horror from the act.

Then there are those who hold that if a death sentence is commuted, not for some extenuating reason, but because there is a doubt as to the guilt of the convict, it is illogical and inconsistent to inflict any other kind of punishment. The man should be released. This is plausible, but it is not the view which I take of the situation. I accept, unless there has been some glaring mistake or injustice, the verdict of the jury, and the question which I consider is the nature of the punishment to be inflicted. True the Judge has sentenced the man to death, but that sentence has no force until it has been confirmed by me after consultation with the Executive Council. It rests entirely with me to sentence the man to death or to rigorous imprisonment for 20 years or less.

If I have any doubt as to the guilt of the convict—and if I find that this doubt is not shared by the Judge who tried the case, or by the Law Officers, or by my Executive Council who advise me, I might sign the death warrant but with great reluctance, for, after all, the responsibility is mine and I must be guided by the light of such reason as God has given me. Indeed, I am required by the Royal Instructions before confirming a sentence of death to satisfy myself that the evidence is sufficient to establish the guilt of the convict.

But when I find that my doubt is shared by the Judge who tried the case, by my legal advisers, and by the Executive Council then I can hesitate no longer. It would be nothing short of criminal if, under these circumstances from fear of misconstruction, unpopularity or any other unworthy reason, I signed the warrant of death on a man whom competent judges believe to be possibly innocent.

To do so would be to shut the door to farther enquiry, and thus effectually defeat the desire of all who wish the real murderer to be brought to justice. These are the principles which are followed at Home and throughout the Empire, for instance in the Maybrick Case.

In the present case I have applied the above principles. After carefully studying the facts I have grave doubts whether the convicts are the actual murderers, and I find that these doubts are shared by the Judge who tried the case, and by my advisers. The doubt is not sufficient in my mind to justify an interference with the verdict of the Jury, but it justifies me in remitting, indeed in compels me to remit, the extreme penalty of death which would close the door to further enquiry, and to reparation, should the doubt be confirmed by future revelations.

Let me assure you that although I have no doubt whatever that what I have done is right yet, I have only acted after very careful consideration and consultation. The matter will not rest here. No trouble, no money, will be spared to ascertain the real truth; no stone will be left unturned in our search for light. I believe myself that sooner or later the truth will out. Then if it is proved that other hands than those suspected committed the foul deed, the real murderer will not escape, and if on the other hand, the facts which are revealed dispel our doubts regarding the men who have been convicted then although unfortunately they will escape the death which they have so fully deserved, they will at least suffer the same punishment as is inflicted for similar crimes, even where a Crowned head is the victim in European countries where capital punishment has been abolished.

SHOOTING AN EDITOR.

MR. TILLMAN ACQUITTED OF MURDER.

The trial of Lieut.-Governor Tillman, of South Carolina, for the murder of Mr. Gonzales, editor of the "State," which began on September 28 at Lexington, South Carolina, ended in an acquittal of the prisoner, cables the "Express" New York correspondent.

There was no manner of doubt about the shooting which took place last January, as it was a particularly open affair, Gonzales being shot down in the streets of Columbia, the capital of the State, and there were witnesses of the murder.

The jury, however, composed of farmers and textile mill operators, some of whom were personally known to Tillman, returned a verdict of "not guilty" after a three weeks' exhaustive trial fairly on political grounds.

Mr. Gonzales, in his newspaper, was very hostile to the Lieutenant-Governor, and the shooting was the outcome of a particularly severe article. The latter is a nephew of United States Senator Tillman, and has a strong political "pull" and family influence in South Carolina.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain and the little cherub awakes as "bright as a button." It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere

ALLEGED ASSAULT AT CALCUTTA.

THE Court-room of Mr. D. Weston, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta, was crowded on Wednesday, when Inspector Frizoni put up a decently attired Italian, named Alberto Vecchi, aged about 30 years, on charges of trespassing into the room of a woman named Ghelta Drechoher, a Russian by birth, with intent of committing an offence punishable under Section 451 of the I. P. Code, and of extorting R. 100 from her by putting her in fear of injury. Babus Khetter Mohan Datta and Debendra Nath Ghose appeared for the defence.

The story of the prosecution as transpired from the evidence recorded is as follows: A few years ago the complainant was in Bombay, where the accused ran a hair-cutting saloon. There the pair fell in love with each other and about a year ago the accused closed his business and accompanied the complainant to Colombo. They lived there for some months, but the accused was all the time out of employ and lived on the complainant's earnings. The business of the complainant at that place did not seem to be in a prosperous condition and after a few months the pair repaired to Calcutta, the complainant taking rooms at 4, Turnbull's Lane and the accused at 155, Dhurramtollah Street. Here they have not been hitting it off and the woman had to report the man to Superintendent Ellis of the Detective Department. An enquiry was set on foot, which led to the arrest of the accused, who was subsequently placed before the Commissioner of Police on the 24th instant who directed him to leave the city within fourteen days. This seems to have annoyed the accused and on the morning of the 27th instant he went to the complainant's house, demanded passage money from her, saying that it was for her that he had come to Calcutta and for her that he had been directed by the Commissioner of Police to leave the town. He added that if she would not pay him the required money, he would cut her face with a razor. The complainant to get rid of him borrowed Rs. 100, in ten-rupee notes, from Ellen George, the keeper of the house, and gave it to the accused. The accused then left and came back at about 9 o'clock in the evening and made a demand for some more money, saying that Re. 100 would not even cover his passage expenses. On her saying she had no more money, he caught her by the throat and threw her over a piano, smashing some chinaware. The Police were informed, and they arrested the accused at 155, Dhurrumtollah Street, at midnight. Two other women, who are co-tenants of the complainant, an ayah, and Inspector Frizoni were examined on behalf of the prosecution, and substantially corroborated the story of the prosecution.

The defendant alleged that he did not extort the money, which was given to him by the complainant of her own free will, as his passage expenses. He never used any threat, nor had he any razor with him. He loved the complainant, and was sorry to part with her, as directed by the Commissioner of Police. He wanted more money in the evening of the 27th instant but he never assaulted her. It was from his love for the complainant that he followed her from Bombay after closing his shop there.

The case was adjourned till Saturday next for the defence.

THE ACCIDENT TO THE "SYDNEY"

A FEW particulars of the accident to the Messageries steamer "Sydney" may be of interest to the public, writes a correspondent of the "Madras Mail."

A minor accident occurred in the Suez Canal, the breaking of an important piston rod, which caused a delay of 24 hours in a most uninteresting spot. Then, when 16 hours out of Aden at 3 o'clock in the afternoon the propeller shaft broke. It caused a sound like a cannon shot and naturally called every one on board with dismay. Then the engines, thus suddenly relieved of the laborious work, began to run at a maddening speed; this caused a deafening noise, and resulted in great vibrations throughout all parts of the vessel. The passengers were remarkably quiet and self-possessed. There was very little confusion, compared to the noise and shock of the accident. Members of families gathered around each other and ran upon deck as soon as possible. The Captain feared a hole had been forced through the ship's side, and, greatly to the anxiety of the passengers, looked long and carefully over the side of the vessel to see whether she was settling down into the ocean. When assured that she had not sprung a leak, he exclaimed—"We are saved" and thus relieved the tension of all who were so anxiously watching him. The seams had been considerably wrenched, however, and the pumps were immediately set to work, while as many of the crew as possible were sent down to the bottom of the vessel, with bricks and cement, to build up those parts where there had been the greatest strain.

Most providentially a French vessel was just across the bows of the Sydney. Signals were immediately exchanged and the arrangement was made to tow the Sydney back to Aden for a salvage of 100,000 francs, which is equal to £4,000. A heavy fee for the Company, but one which was gladly paid for the timely assistance rendered. Had the accident occurred an hour later, the rescuing vessel would have been out of sight, and it might have been days before any assistance came to hand.

The journey back to Aden was slow and tedious, and took nearly two days. Those passengers who were returning from leave fortunately were in time to make arrangements with the Messageries Co. to give them tickets to Bombay on the P. and O. s. s. Oriental. They were thus delayed only a few days and were able to join their appointments not more than four or five days late. Seventy passengers came to Bombay by the Oriental, and the remaining passengers were taken to Colombo by the next Messageries steamer. The Sydney will be undergoing repairs for some weeks before being fitted for another voyage.

INDIAN INVENTION AND DESIGNS.

APPLICATIONS in respect of the under-mentioned inventions have been filed, under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act during the week ending 24th October:—Alfred Mousell Sprainger Watts, inventor, of Palmerston North, Zealand, for Improved means for attaching draw off taps to drums and the like. Gerald Edward Holland, C. I. E., D. S. O., commander, Royal Indian Marine, Principal port officer in Rangoon, Burma, and Henry Johnston, chief engineer, Royal Indian Marine, engineer and shipwright surveyor to the port of Rangoon, Burma, for improvements in ship for facilitating the measurement and discharge of coal ore, grain or the like. Franz Jurschina, sculptor, of 24, Birgerjarlsgate, Stockholm, Sweden, improvements in and relating to the manufacture of artificial stone. William Newton Best, mechanic, of No. 1028, East Adams street Los Angeles for improvements relating to furnaces. William Newton Best mechanic, of No. 1028, East Adams street, in Los Angeles of A hydrocarbon burning. Alfred Henry Ayden, engineer, Messrs. Whittal and Company, Colombo Ceylon, for an improved process or method of rolling tea leaf, and machinery for effecting the said process. Henry D. Perke manufacturer avenue and Fourth street Niagara Falls, for Improvements in and relating to apparatus for baking biscuit, cracker, and the like. Ernest Conway Gayer civil engineer residing at Adra, Bengal Nagpur Railway in British India for improvements in automatic couplings for railway vehicles and the like. Albert Henry Bristow engineer in the employ of M Messrs. Walte Locke and Company, mechanical and electrical engineers, residing at No. 13, Dent Mission Lane, Kidderpore, Calcutta. The better destruction and utilization of the smoke and waste gases usually passed off unconsumed into the air from boilers, furnaces, cooking ranges and heating appliances generally. George P. Robertson, manager of New Dooars Tea Company, Limitted, Banarhat Post office for machine for hoeing land by mechanical power. Joseph Leo Rosenschein, merchant of 79 High road, Kilburn, London, and Henry Manning, engineer, of 46, Gray's Inn road, London for improvements in and connected with lock stitch sewing machine. Williams Charles Stephens, engineer, of Enisleigh, Camborne Cornwall England for improvements in rock drills.

As showing how gigantic the Lipton interests in Tea are, this firm is now selling over one million packets weekly in Great Britain alone or over 52,000,000 per annum. As the population of Great Britain according to the last census numbers 41,952,510, and as according to official figures, the consumption of Tea is about 244 1-2 million pounds per annum, this firm is actually selling about one pound out of every five pounds consumed annually in packet form alone. When it is borne in mind that Liptons have an enormous trade in bulk teas in the United Kingdom, that they have by far the largest packet trade in India, and have very extensive ramifications in Australia, America, and South Africa some idea may be formed of the immense Tea interests which they control.

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

THE first General Memorandum on the indigo crop of the season 1903 is as under :—

The present season, though not a good one, promises to be less unfavourable than last year's. In Bengal and Bihar, where half the total acreage under the crop is situated, the rainfall was in many places deficient, resulting in poor first cuttings, which were followed by improved second cuttings owing to the strengthening of the monsoon. The area under indigo in Bengal and Bihar is estimated to have again been reduced this time by 5,000 acres. In the United Provinces a normal crop and an average acreage under the same is anticipated, and the Punjab crop is expected to show a slight increase on that of 1902. In Madras the low prices of food grains in the Deccan districts is said to have resulted in a considerable extension of indigo cultivation, the expected increase for the season being reckoned at 50,000 acres.

The areas under indigo in each of these provinces for the last two years may be approximately indicated as follow :—

	1902 Acres.	1903 Acres.
Bengal and Bihar	255,000	250,000
United Provinces	136,000	104,000
Punjab	42,000	44,000
Madras	97,000	149,000
TOTAL ...	530,000	517,000

The provincial [illegible] summarised below :

In Bengal rainfall in January was defective everywhere in the indigo-growing localities. The February rains are of some importance for this crop, and during this month most of the indigo districts had more than the normal quantity of rain, though the most important districts in Bihar had but a short rainfall. In March, also, rainfall was defective and drought prevailed in the following two months. In June improvement in the crop was noticeable in most of the important indigo-growing districts; but July was again droughty. Since August conditions have improved, and the khunti or second cuttings will be a better crop than the first cuttings. On the whole, the season has been more favourable for the indigo-crop this year than last year. The area contracted further during the year by about 5,000 acres. There was some improvement noticeable in Purnea and Darbhanga. The contraction in area is entirely due to the competition of natural indigo with the synthetic product in the markets of Europe and America. The normal area under crop is still shown as 387,300 acres, but considering actual facts, the normal will have to be reduced to 250,000 acres next year. The actual area under cultivation this year is estimated at 250,400 acres. District Officers everywhere expect an outturn below the normal. For the five districts of North Bihar, which contain more than two-third of the indigo area of the province, the outturn is estimated at 56 per cent. of a normal crop, and for the remaining districts at 77 per cent. As conditions have improved considerably since the preliminary forecasts were received from the District Officers, the provincial Director estimates the crop for North Bihar to be a 60 per cent. one, and for the rest of Bengal to be an 80 per cent one. Assuming the normal yield of indigo per acre for North Bihar and for Gaya, Shahabad, Bhagalpur and Purnia to be 20lbs, and for the rest of the Bengal districts to be 12lb, the total yield of indigo in North Bihar is estimated at 31,584 factory maunds as compared with 24,902 maunds of the preceding year; and in the remaining area at 9,792 factory maunds against 7,475 maunds of the past year, the total coming to 41,376 factory maunds, a factory maund being equal to 75lb. Messrs. Moran and Company estimate the outturn of North Bihar at 40,500 factory maunds, and of Bengal at 6,500 factory maunds, or a total of 47,000 factory maunds.

In the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh the exact area sown with indigo will not be known until December. The area estimated in this forecast is taken partly from the return published by the Irrigation Department up to the end of July and partly from the preliminary statement furnished by the village accountants in June some allowance being made for late sowings. The total area thus estimated amounts to 103,978 acres as compared with 135,811 acres, the ascertained area of the previous year, showing a decrease of 23 per cent. This comparison is not however fair as experience shows that the preliminary returns are always understated by a considerable amount. The area returned in last year's forecast was 93,154 acres; comparing the present return with this, it is fair to infer that the area sown has been at least equal to and perhaps slightly in excess of that of the preceding year. The monsoon this year was unusually late in arriving and general rain was not received till the end of the third week of July. Injury from drought has therefore been reported from some places; but the rains, when they did come, were good and the damage is much less than had been anticipated. In the Doab where the crop was promising from the beginning, the yield is reported to be satisfactory—about 90 per cent. of the normal. Elsewhere it is not so good, being about 75 per cent. The total outturn of indigo is estimated this year at 19,149 factory maunds, 13,320 for "Doab" and 5,829 for "Benares," compared with 14,944 maunds estimated last year.

In the Punjab the area is estimated at 44,200 acres as against 42,000 acres actually returned last year, or an increase of 5·2 per cent. There has been a contraction of area in Rohtak and Karnal due to late arrival of the monsoon. The cultivation of indigo has practically ceased in Gurgaon as the indigo factories in that district have been closed. In Hussar the crop is only grown for seed. These four districts account for only 2,100 acres between them. Mooltan shows an increase due to timely and sufficient supply of canal water. The Mazaffargarh figures are normal. The crop is reported to be in good condition.

In Madras the area sown in raiyatwari villages up to near the end of August is estimated at 148,800 acres as compared with 97,000 acres last year. The figures show a satisfactory recovery, due no doubt to the propitious character of the sowing and to the very low prices which at present rule for grain crops. In Kistna the low price of the dye is the chief reason why there has been no recovery. In the Deccan the season has been very favourable. In the Carnatic the preference given to earthnuts continues. The crop on the whole promises well.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, October 31st.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr A M A C Galletti di Cadilhac of the Indian Civil Service are replaced at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the afternoon of the 7th November.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Gov Genl is pleased to declare that the Insp or Gen of Agriculture in India shall have the privilege of private entree to Gov House.

The Home Dep Notification No 547 dated the 15th instant replacing the services of Mr C C Watson of the Indian Civil Srvice at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay is cancelled.

The services of Capt J L Marjoribanks M B In Mlse are placed permanently at the disposal of the Gov of Bombay.

The Rev P H Ossler has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev E R Clough has been appointed a Chaplain on probation on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical establishment to fill an existing vacancy.

The Rev W L Clarke a Chaplain on probation, is appointed to be a Junior Chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) Ecclesiastical establishment with effect from the 13 h Dec.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

Mr J Hickie Extra Assit Supt 2nd grade Survey of India to be Extra Assit Supt 1st grade with effect from the 18th Aug but he will continue in the seconded list while employed as Chief Draftsman of the Calcutta Drawing Office.

Mr W Robert Extra Assit Supt 2nd grade Survey of India to be Extra Assit Supt 1st grade with effect from the 18th Aug.

In consequence of the death of Mr H D D French Offig Consvr of Forests 3rd grade United Provinces Mr L Mercer Depy Conservr 2nd grade United Provinces on deputation to the Govt of India is appointed to officiate in the 3rd grade of Conservators with effect from the 4th Sept but to remain seconded as Asst Inspr Genal of Forests and Supt of Working-Plans.

Mr C E Muriel Depy Consvr of Forests 2nd grade Burma is appointed to officiate as Consvr 3rd grade with effect from the 28th Sept the date on which he took over charge of the Oudh Circle United Provinces.

(i) Mr E G Chester Consvr of Forests 2nd offig 1st grade Central Provinces is transferred to the Punjab Forest Circle of which he received charge from Mr F Beadon-Bryant Co Consvo 2nd grade on the afternoon of the 3ith Sept.

Mr F Beadon-Bryant is transferred to the Southern Cricle Upper Burma of which he received charge from Mr J Copeland Offig Consvr on the forenoon of the 19th Oct.

From the same date Mr J Copeland reverted to his substantive appointment of Depy Consvr 1st grade Burma.

Mr A W Blunt Depy Consvr of Forests 3rd officiating 2nd grade Central Provinces in charge of the current duties of the Conservator's Office Northern Circle Central Provinces is appointed to officiate as Consvr 3rd grade in charge of that Circle with effect from the 19th Oct until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

With the sanction of H M G the Gov Gen in Council is pleased to recognise the provisional appointment of Mr. Edward Hopman as Consul for Germany at Bombay.

With reference to Notification No 1210-G dated the 21st July, 1903 the provisional recognition of the appointment of Mr J H Harperink as Consul for Belgium at Rangoon, has been confirmed by H M Gov

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Mr F Cartland Registrar Military Dept is permitted to retire from the service under the provisions of Article 461 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 1st November.

Mr C Hodgen Supt in the Military Dept is appointed Registrar in that Dept vice Mr Cartland retired with effect from the 1st November.

The following promotions are made subject to H M's approval ;—

Majors to be Lieut Colonels—L S H Baker 23rd Cav Frontier Force and G C Atkinson 71st Coorg Rifles 28th October.

Second Lieuts to be Lieuts—J F C Dalmahoy 39th Garhwal Rifles and J B Watts 17th Infy The Loyal Regt 4th August

D E Robertson 11th Prince of Wales' Own Lancers and E P A Melville 23rd Sik Pioneers 7th September.

H J Mackenzie 16th Rajputs The Lucknow Regt 20th September.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERY-WHERE.

THE only occasion upon which the Lord Presidency of the Council was held by a member of the House of Commons was when Lord John Russell filled it in 1854. This office, to which Lord Londonderry, now succeeds, was created in the reign of Henry VIII. Over and above the direction of the general policy of the Education office, the Lord President is usually consulted in all questions affecting the patronage of the Department. At meetings of the Privy Council he sits next to the Sovereign, proposes the business to be transacted, and takes the Royal pleasure thereon.

The Petit Trianon, where the King and Queen of Italy have been invited to lunch, was built by Louis XV., who was there attacked by small-pox of which he died. Luis XVI. gave it to Marie Antoinette whose happiest days were spent there, and who sat there to Madame Wigee Lebrun for the portrait in which she is represented with her children. It is a small country-house of great simplicity, and there was a time, during the Consulate, when it was turned into an inn. Luis XVIII., however, often came there for the day from Paris, and, when suffering from gout, caused himself to be carried through the rooms that he might meditate upon their associations. Close by is Marie Antoinette's model farm.

Mr. Stead, in his notice of the Life of Gladstone in the "Review of Reviews," tells that Mr. Gladstone first met Mr. Morley one week end at Sir John Lubbook's country seat. Huxley was there, and Play fair On the Sunday afternoon the party walked up the hill from High Elms "to the hill-top, whence in his quiet country village Darwin was shaking the world." When we broke up, watching Mr. Gladstone's erect, alert, figure as he walked away, Darwin shading his eyes with his hand against the evening rays said to me in unaffected satisfaction. What an honour that such a man should come to visit me! In his diary Mr. Gladstone made no mention of his visit to Darwin but records that he found a n table party and much interesting conversation, and that he could not help liking one of the company then a stranger to him.

THE present political agitation has divided families and relatives just as the last great reversal of policy in 1885 did. Even the House of Cecil has not escaped, for, though the Hotel, containing the Prime Minister, Mr. Gerald Balfour, Lord Selborne, and Lord Laisbury is still compact, Lord Hugh Cecil has washed is hands of the apostate Government, and left it to go down the path of dishonour, to Imperial ruin. Mr. Chamberlain and his son are nominally divided but only because the new Chancellor of the Exchequer prefers office to being a missionary. A more real division seems to exist between the Duke of Devonshire and his nephew, Mr. Victor Canvandish who still remains in the Government, but Lord Goschen, in his opposition to Protection, has the support of his son in the House of Commons. The best example of brothers in fiscal arms against each other in that of the Vincents. Sir Howard has for many years been preaching Protection in the wilderness; Sir Edgar, though a Troy, has joined the ranks of the free Fooders.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell is a preacher, and not a journalist, so he may be excused for not understanding the religion of the reviewer, who regards it as a cardinal maxim to refrain from comment on a new book until the day of publication. On Oct. 8 Mr. Campbell carried his copy of Mr. Morley's Life of Mr. Gladstone into the pulpit at the City Temple, and preached a review of it, thus getting several hours ahead of the newspaper reviewers, who have read and pondered over it for several days, but kept their criticism for to-day. However, no great harm has been done, and Mr. Compbell will doubtless be able to make his peace with the publisher. He can plead that his remarks were interesting, and that they were not really published until to-day.

Sir Frederick Treves is to be congratulated alike on his good fortune in being able to retire at a comparatively early age at the height of the popularity, and with full health and strength, and on his good sense in taking advantage of that ability. His retirement, however, is not absolute, for although since July he has given up private practice he still holds his appointment of surgeon to the King, and continues his work for the War Office; he has just completed an inspection of the military hospitals in the north of England. Conjecture is rife as to how he will employ his leisure, for to a man of his superabundant energy and active temperament, rest can only mean change of work.

The general opinion is that Sir Frederick Treves will enter Parliament on the Conservative side. Perhaps he will write; he has already had some success as author and editor. Besides the Tale of a Field Hospital, which had a big sale and a wide popularity at the end of the Boer War, he has written many books on surgery, one of which, Surgical Applied Anatomy, has reached its twenty-second thousand, a high number for a strictly technical book. For the present, however, his plans are decided, for he has obtained a long leave of absence from the War Office, and on November 13th starts a long tour to India, Japan, and America, accompanied by Lady Treves and his daughter, Mrs. Delme Radcliffe. This approved absence of the surgeon to the King is sufficient to counteract the wild rumours of further physical trouble to his Majesty.

Just fifty-eight years ago little group of persons got letters that filled some of them with astonishment, all of them with dismay. These were Newman's letters dated from Littlemore on the day before, announcing his reception into the Roman Catholic Church. What that announcement meant to Gladstone, for instance, in indicated in the biography by Mr. morley. He spoke years after, of the event as one that had never yet been estimated at the full measure of its calamitous importance. Very simple was the rite itself. It took place, not in a church, but in a cottage; and the ordinary basin of the washstand did duty as the font. The Italian monk who did the deed had walked from Oxford in a pouring rain; and as he was wet through, and Newman had no change of raiment to offer him, he stood by the fire in a sort of pillar of steam while he inducted into the Roman Church the most illustrious of her modern neophytes.

A correspondent in a home paper writing on The Daily Waste of Water in large towns, called attention to the fact that the daily consumption of water per head of population is thirty-five gallons in Brihton; and only sixteen gallons in Hastings. He inferred from this that the Brighton peple must be needlessly extravagant. In justice to Brighton, it should be said that an article in the "Lancet" puts a different complexion on the matter. The smaller consumption at Hastings is due to the fact that the corporation has for some years been using sea water for watering the streets and flushing the sewers. The experiment pormised well. Not only did the corporation save money by drawing from the new inexhaustible supply close at hand, instead of pumping the water from distant springs, but the salt water was found too exert a binding action on the road surfaces, and thus lessoned the amount of dust. Moreover, the supply of sea water to the bathrooms of private houses offered a new source of revenue.

However, according to the "Lancet"—A few years' experience has unfortunately brought about no small disillusionment; the owners of carriages complain of the destructive action of the salt mud on the varnish and paint and the tradesmen complain of the injury inflicted on goods of all kinds by the salt dust and its subsequent deliquescence. Lastly, the users themselves the local authorities and their private customers have discovered that the salt water exerts such a corrosive and generally destructive action on metal pipes and fittings that the number of persons contracting for a domestic supply has fallen from 200 to two and the leakage from the joints of the street mains has caused the deaths of the trees planted in the best streets and promenades, so that the engineer to the corporation that had been the pioneer in the movement finds himself compelled, in an exhaustive report of its experience, to admit that the system has proved a complete failure. So that the small consumption of fresh water at Hastings appears to have been a false economy, and proves nothing to the discredit of the Brighton authorities, who use twice as much.

The German Government has awarded the title of Excellency—equivalent to our Right Honourable—and has made a member of the Prussian Privy Council Professor von Behring, of Marburg, the famous discoverer of diphtheria serum. This is the first time such an honour has been bestowed on a physician. Professor von Behring is now working, like a host of other bacteriologists all over the world, at the production of an anti-tuberculous serum, and he is sanguine of producing a substance from the bovine bacilli which may act as a preventive of tuberculosis just as vaccine-lymph or serum is of smallpox.

NAVAL AND MILITARY NOTES.

"This is not the time nor have we the data to form an exact appreciation of Mr. Brodrick's administration of the War Office says the "Army and Navy Gazette": We may fairly conclude that he goes under pressure; that Mr. Balfour has been forced, a little selfishly, perhaps, to jettison an unpopular colleague, and leave him to be picked up as salvage by another Department of State. Mr. Brodrick is no doubt tainted by the disclosures of the War Commission, although but a small part of the blame of unpreparedness is rightly his, while the chief offender, Lord Lansdowne, goes about with his tongue in his cheek. Mr. Brodrick suffers also from the unjust impatience of people who would pull down the tree without waiting for its promise of fruit. More than all, he has been thrown to the wolves because a clique of reckless young politicians marked him down for attack with no sufficient reason, but with the effect of doing him nearly irreparable mischief. Mr. Arnold-Forster has got his chance at last, and now that he is called to supreme control in Pall Mall he can try his hand at a job which has puzzled, confused, and, in plain truth, beaten many a better man. It has been said that Sheridan wrote no more plays because he was afraid of the author of 'The Rivals.' Ought not Mr. Arnold-Forster to be frightened by the fiery polemical writer who denounced our Army system in so many pamphlets and letters to the Press, and who now, if he is consistent, should introduce the drastic changes he so urgently advocated in 'The War Office, the Army, and the Empire'? Practical finance will soon neutralise fine phrases, and we may expect to see Mr. Arnold-Forster go the way of his predecessors, and surrender his ideals to the exigencies of the Budget.

"We take it, says "The Broad Arrow," for we think that if Mr. Arnold-Forster has not been tamed by office, he is fully awake to its responsibilities—that he will not enter upon a compaign of drastic alterations, such as he preached and prescribed when an independent member of the House of Commons, until he has assured himself that his system is not only theoretically sound, but practically workable. The Army need not therefore stand in fear—in immediate fear, at any rate—of the adoption of the 'regime' which his speeches and writings have advocated. India may fairly be congratulated on being rid of Lord George Hamilton but for the fact that he is succeeded at the India Office by Mr. Brodrick—an appointment which must be incomprehensible to all who have any idea of what is required for the high and important post of Secretary of State for India. What necessity has arisen for this arrangement we fail to understand. Last week we put forward some reasons which we think would be considered sound and sensible by the majority of ordinary thinking mortals, why Mr. Brodrick should remain at the War Office. He has gained there a considerable amount of experience of all matters connected with Army organisation, and although knowledge may have come to him through sorrow, it ought not to be less valuable on that account. But, heedless of this importat consideratio in he is transferred from an office where to a certain, extent he was at home, to one in which he will be an utter stranger. Why this shuffling of official cards? The interpretation which must force itself on the public mind regarding these unaccountable changes is that any man is good enough for any place in which the Minister of the day chooses to put him. This was Lord Palmerston's doctrine, but public opinion has become more exacting of late years."

The recent Army manœuvres give us, indeed, most reasonable cause to congratulate ourselves upon quite a large number of satisfactory results; but amongst these the capacity of the Head-quarters' Staff to compile realistic and instructive "general special ideas" certainly has not been demonstrated. A weekly newspaper, usually better informed than the majority of non-service journals, attributes to Lord Roberts himself the authorship of the recent scheme of operations—to which it states that he devoted much care and thought. For ourselves, says the "Army Navy Gazette," we prefer to assume that, owing to pressure of work and his numerous engagements shortly before the manœuvres, the Commander-in-Chief is guiltless of any share in so ill-considered an effort, and has actually as unfavourable an opinion of it as we have. The fact is that the scheme under which the Army manœuvres of 1903 were conducted exhibits three essential vices, sufficent, apart from minor failings, to condemn it utterly.—In the first place, the situation presented is one that was absolutely impossible in real war—at least we hope so; secondly, it predestined the fate of one side, and, so far as it could, of both; and, thirdly, it left no room for any strategical initiative upon the part of the opposing commanders, except upon matters so obvious that a second-lieutenant should have been equally capable of realising and providing for them.

The preparation of satisfactory schemes for any strategical or tactical exercise, great or small, is always difficult; and as a rule no serious attempt is made to tackle such important work in the manner that it deserves. In the oft recurring "field-days" of Aldershot, it is perhaps sufficient for a general idea to state that "a northern force is operating against a southern force." Such an idea is simple; it has the merit of strategical possibility, and under it there can be no harm in giving, for a special idea (Blue): "A convoy (Red) escorted by force estimated at &c., &., marching from Jerusalem to Jericho passed Bethlehem at 10 a.m. to-day, march at once with your force and do to it as the thieves did to the man in the parable." To make such a scheme good, all one needs is to avoid reference to the possible entry of any "good Samaritan" upon the scene of action. Everyone knows that the affair is merely a tactical field-day, and that no strategical situation is in question. But when we come to schemes compiled for veritable Army manœuvers one expects something better, namely, that these three postulates shall be satisfied:—(1) The general situation must be one such as might conceivably arise in real war. (2) In cases where forces not included in the scheme might be expected to intervene in actual reality, the reason why not should be made clear by the general idea. (3) The special ideas should be such as to ensure contact, whilst nevertheless leaving the opposing commanders otherwise free to employ their strategical as well as tactical skill.

A few weeks back some doubt was expressed whether our friends in Germany were inclined to adopt the principle so long and fully established with us that the open order for infantry should be developed to the utmost in the field. As we know, this was practised in South Africa, and little as it is believed almost from the earliest moment for it is now proved that the advance to attack in even the first engagements was in half companies fifty to eighty yards apart and with men extended at six to eight paces interval. The Germans, although converted for a time are inclined to give extension up again. It was noticed at the recent manoeuvres in Saxony that the column was still in use, and the extended order only occasionally adopted for advance over open ground. In other respects, and as to the other arms, the German artillery has been modified; the French method of dealing with the recoil in field guns has been introduced, and the protective shield is in general use. Long gallops of as much as six miles were practised by cavalry to gain a position from which the enemy could be taken by surprise, yet the coming charge was generally "given away" by clouds of dust. The reconnoitring by all three arms is said to have been defective, cavalry often allowed their opponents to get too near them without detecting it, and the same remark applies to infantry as well as artillery. On the other hand, cavalry scouts sometimes put themselves in great jeopardy by venturing too near infantry fire.

In an article discussing the qualities of the latest class of German battleships, Ueberall insists that their comparatively small displacement must make them inferior to the vessels recently put in hand by other Powers, which being provided with a great number of quick firers will unquestionably have advantages. Our contemporary makes the comparison chiefly with the King Edward VII class remarking, however that it is sometimes thought in Germany that if other qualities in guns besides calibre are taken into account the 11in. pieces of the Braunschweig would be equal to the 12in. guns of the Edward VII and would have the advantage of being lighter, The British ship has four 9·2in. and ten 6in. as compared with the German fourteen 6.7in. it is contended that the 0·7in. German guns are equivalent to our 7·5in., although in comparison with other guns they would be inferior. British 8in. and 9 2in. guns, owing to their larger calibre, would certainly perforate armour at distances which the German 6 7 in. could not reach. In short, the German writer, though discontented on the whole thinks the new ships of his country still possess some advantages. We are bound to confess that the case does not seem to us to be well made out.

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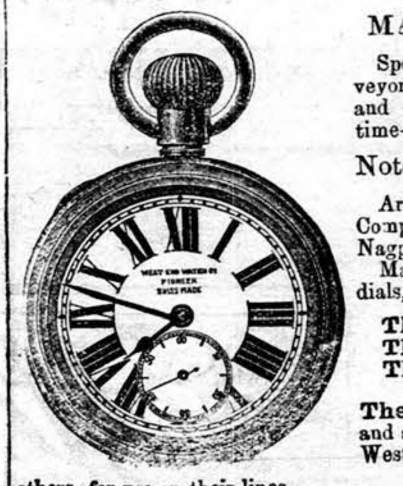

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The Berna, Keyless, Lever Watch. Made in medium and small size. A Watch officially adopted by the North-Western Railway Co., the East Indian Railway Co. and others, for use on their lines.

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Rs. 15	Open Face	Rs. 22
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With Rheumatism when relief and cure is within your reach? Many who have been crippled for weeks, months and even years have found relief from pain and suffering through the instrumentality of Little's Oriental Balm. Mr. A. S. Colley, of Lewis, Iowa, expresses his opinion in the following words:—"I was afflicted with Rheumatism for twenty years, in my arms, legs and back, and was fast becoming worse when a friend of mine suggested Little's Oriental Balm. To be sure I laughed at the idea, for I never believed in advertised medicines, but as my friend persisted, I gave it a trial. I purchased a box, used it, and finding it did me good, purchased two more. This was seven years ago, and from that day to this I have never felt a twinge of the old pain." Sold at 1s. 6d. per box. Of all chemists.

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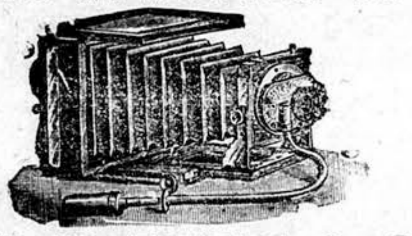

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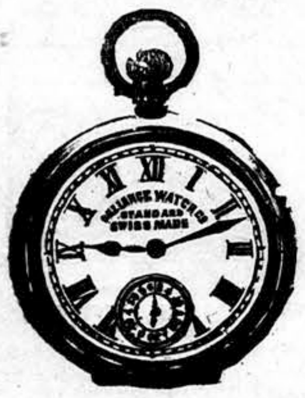

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AN IRISHMAN'S ELOQUENT PROTEST.—Richard Lalor Shiel once startled the House of Commons and the country when the word "alien" was applied to him as an Irishman. "On the field of Waterloo," he exclaimed, "the blood of Englismen, Scotchmen, and Irishmen flowed in the same stream and drenched the same sod—when the cold grey morning dawned they lay stiff and stark together; in the same trench their bodies were laid; the green corn of spring bursts even now from their commingled dust; the dew falls from heaven upon their union in the grave. Partakers in every peril, are we not to be partakers in glory? Are we to be told we are aliens from that noble country for whose salvation our life blood was poured?" The effect of the speech both inside and outside the House was electrical.

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He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
He is only remembered by what he has done."

The misery of Life is immensely increased in these days of Fevers, if you miss such a single precaution as Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture and Pills.

Most powerful remedies for Malarious, Intermittent, Bilious Fevers, Influenza and Mild form of Plague.

Equally useful to Men, Women, and Children of all ages.

Guaranteed not to contain Aconite, Antimony, Arsenic, Mercury, Opium, Strychnia or any poisonous salts.

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Take the right remedy at the right time, and get rid of that nasty fever, by using Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture.

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EVERY WATCH ADJUSTED TIMED AND WARRANTED.

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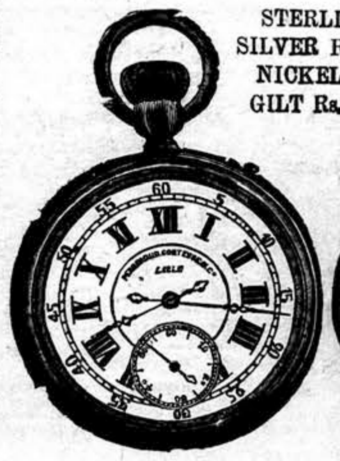

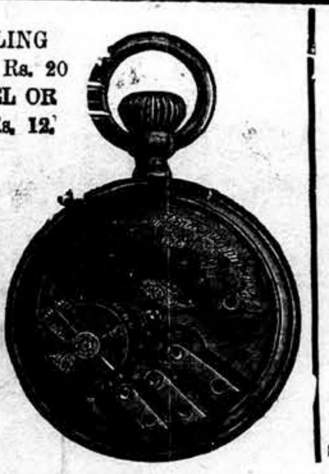

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This watch as the name implies has not only a glass in front, but an extra strong crystal Glass covering the movement, this secures compactability and at same time makes action of the watch visible, enabling you to ascertain at a glance whether it is performing correctly without the inconvenience of opening back when dust and damp with their attendant evils are invariably introduced. This unique departure is, therefore, an assistant to the accurate time-keeping and durability of the watch.

Strong keyless LEVER movement nicely finished and jewelled. Compensation Balance in dust and damp proof fitting cases.

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COMPLETE IN CASE
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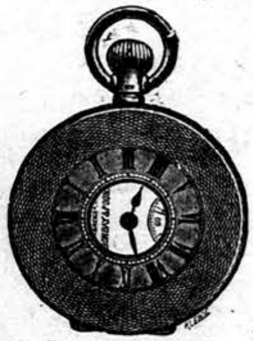

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Sterling Silver Crystal face,	Rs.	40
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☞ LADIES' STANDARD WATCHES GOLD AND SILVER.

Crystal Face, Demi-Hunting and Full Hunting Cases.

Extra Strong Lever movement, compensation Balance, Brequet hair spring, made throughout on the most approved principles and particularly recommended for reliable time keeping and rough wear.

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Silver Rs. 32
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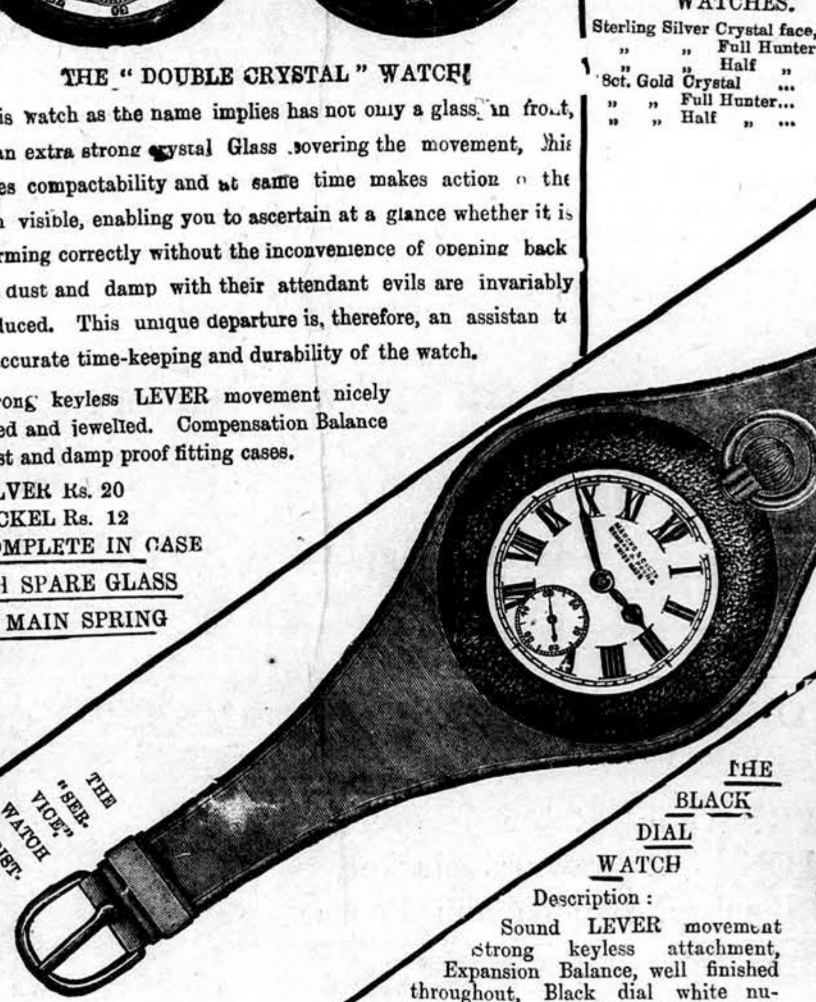

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☞ This Watch has a fine LEVER movement jewelled with 15 Rubies. Expansion Balance. Keyless attachment extra strong crystal glass and perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases. Guaranteed to satisfactorily withstand rough wear.

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Silver, Rs. 32
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Description:

Sound LEVER movement strong keyless attachment, Expansion Balance, well finished throughout, Black dial white numerals which enables those with defective sight to distinguish the time, particularly suited also for night wear. Nicely finished in perfect fitting dust and damp excluding cases.

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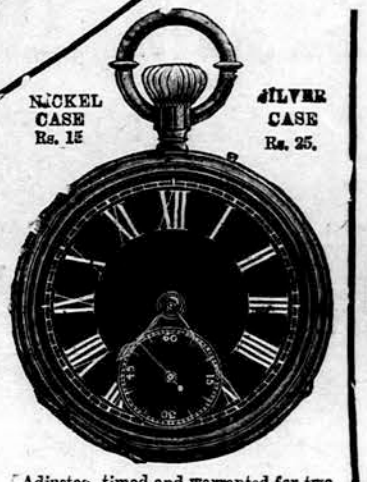

Adjusted timed and warranted for two years.

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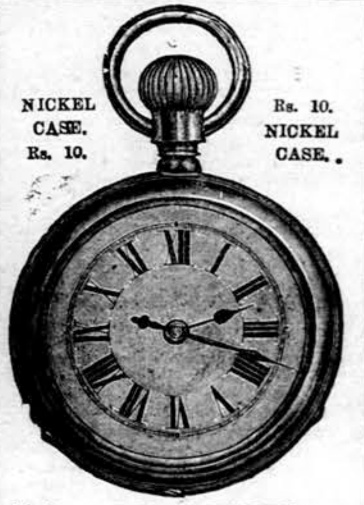
NICKEL CASE. Rs. 10.

Rs. 10. NICKEL CASE.



☞ TINTED DIAL WATCHES. Sound ¾ plate horizontal movement, carefully adjusted. Strong keyless attachment, tinted dial, dust and damp proof fitting cases. Exceptional value Rs.10 only.

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